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CUTTING FROM "THE FAMILY DOCTOR,"

JUNE 11th, 1892.

THE PHARMACY ACT has been a dead letter for five-and-twenty years, but at last the authorities have put their foot down, and now many patent medicines are compelled to bear a label disclosing the fact that they contain Poison. There is, however, one notable exception—perhaps the only Infants' Medicine which is wholly free from deleterions drugs, certainly the only one which advertises the opinions of numbers of doctors who testify to the safety, value, and certain efficacy of the medicine. We allnde to Woodward's well-known "Gripe Water," a medicine which is almost as essential as food to yonng babies. The digestions of these tiny mites are very readily upset, and one cannot always run to the doctor every time symptoms of indigestion appear; it is a boon to have a simply remedy like Woodward's "Gripe Water" at hand, upon the safety and efficacy of which mothers can unfailingly rely.

The Proprietor of Woodward's "Gripe Water" will esteem it a great favour if you will cut out this advertisement and display it to the best advantage.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LIM.

From "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," July 9, 1892.

VERY prominent attention is directed this week to the conversion of an old company into a new one, with the object of offering to chemists and druggists, principally, a co-operative interest in an established business in the drug-

gists' snndries and patent-medicine lines.

The scheme corresponds with an idea which has been advocated by correspondents in our columns and elsewhere over and over again. The Association now proposed starts with the very considerable advantage of an established connection. It takes over as the nucleus of its operations the business of Messrs. Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Limited), of Curtain Road, Great Eastern Street. For the purchasemoney the new Association is to become possessed of the extensive leasehold property in which the business is carried

on, the stock, and the goodwill.

Mr. Martin Magor, pharmaceutical chemist, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, the chairman of the new company, with Mr. Howard, of the firm of Howard, Howes & Walters, the company's auditors, called at this office on Monday to put before us their scheme. It was pointed out to those gentlemen that the prospectns did not give particulars showing the value of the property to be sold. Mr. Howard stated in reply to this that he had all those particulars with him, and was willing to place them before us as fully as we might wish. He stated further that he had at first inserted such details in the prospectus, but that these had been withdrawn by the Board for trade reasons.

We did not accept the proposal to examine the figures offered to us. To check them with a view to certify to the trade the soundness of the investment would have been to saddle onrselves with a responsibility which it is not our business to assume. We record the fact that the request that we should do so was made to us in all seriousness.

Mr. Magor then informed us of the negotiations which had resulted in his acceptance of the position of chairman of the Board, and stated that the other chemist directors (all men, like himself, of good commercial position and with trade experience) had been selected by himself. He said the stock had been taken under his own supervision, and valning it at strictly cost prices they had found over 11,000% worth of perfectly saleable goods. He had perfect confidence that the company was bnying a satisfactory business at a fair price.

Mr. Howard said the goodwill had been estimated at three years' profits, and that out of the money to be thus paid the vendors had undertaken to pay all the costs incurred in floating the new Association. He assured ns that the valuation of the property showed a certain fair percentage of dividend, and he pointed out what is obvious enough—that every new shareholding customer would tend to augment

that profit.

These were the salient points of the conversation, and we have thought it the fairest way towards both vendors and probable purchasers to state briefly exactly what passed between us, so that the latter can nave such materials for forming a judgment in regard to the investment invited as it is in our power to give them.

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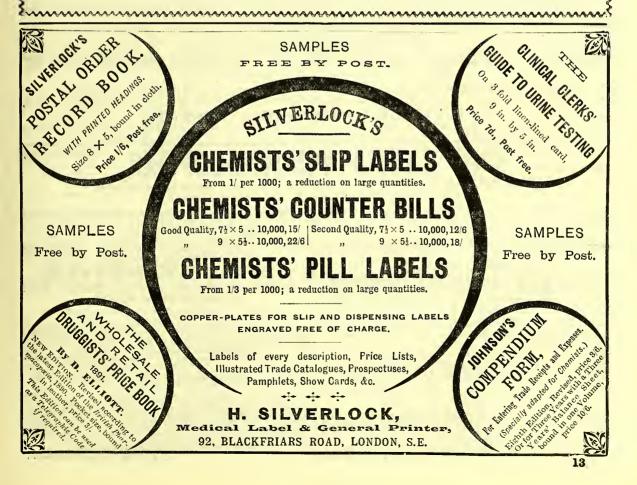
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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

Partnerships. Situations Vacant. Situations Wanted.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

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WANTED, qualified Assistant, aged about 26. Barritt & Dix, gl High Street, Oroydon.

A T once, Junior or Improver; Mixed Country trade; uo Sunday work. Thomas, Chemist, Willenball.

QUALIFIED Assistants wanted immediately, Full particulars to Gatward & Wright. The Medical Hall Yeavil

MPROVER wanted in a good-class Mixed husiness. State full particulars (indoors), Hobson Key, Chemist, Monmonth.

QUALIFIED Assistants wanted; state age, salary, experience, &c. W. Proctor, 7 New Bridgo Street, Newcastle on Tyne.

JUNIOR Assistant; aged about 21; time allowed for study. Apply, with usual particulars, T. Blackshaw, 35 Market Place, Burslem.

Centlemen reading for the Examination,—A comfortable homo offered in return for part-time. 175 Uxbridge Road, London, W.

CHEMIST wanted immediately for quick store trade; sbort hours; no Sunday work. Apply, Taylor & Co., "Original" Drug Stores,

ANTED, a qualified Assistant, to manage a Branch in agricultural district. Apply, with full particulars, to G. Brown, 59 Wrahy

UNIOR Assistant; Light Retail and Dispensing; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to C. R. Sharman, 2 New Road,

UNIOR Assistant wanted for one month. Apply, stating age, salary, and references (indoors), Thomas Turner, Chemist, Market

A SSISTANT, with experience of Laboratory and Buying departments in Wholesale Drug trade; 25 to 30. By lotter to A. U., 66 Dresden Road, Hornsey Lane, N.

ISPENSER wanted in a West-end Establishment; must write a good hand. Apply, "Pharmacy," Office of The Onemist and Drug-G1st, 42 Cannou Street, E.C.

OUTDOOR Junior wanted, at once, in the City, where there is no sunday or Bank Holiday duty; good references, where there is no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty; good references required. Address, X. Y. Z., 29 Pemberton Gardens, St. John's Park, N.

A SSISTANT, about 24 (indoors), accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Particulars (and photo if to F. Rossiter, 14 Grand Parade, St. Leonards on Sea.

BRANCH MANAGER; one who can begin at once aged about 20; qualined; indoors; liberal salary to good man. Apply personally to w.m. Duncan, Ohemist, Et. Anne's Road, Stamford Hill, N.

C. POTTAGE, Homoeopathic Ohemist, 117 Princes Street, Edinburgh, is in want of an active and obliging Assistan (outdoors); state salary, with references; a knowledge of Homocopathy not essential.

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SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued

MMEDIATELY. - Trustworthy, energetic Junior Assistant or Improver. Apply, stating age, height, experience, references, and salary required, enclosing photo if possible, to A. E. Beardmore, Chemist,

A JUNIOR Assistant: must be good Counterman; about 23; indoors; Sunday duty divided between 3. Please state salary required, &c., or apply personally, to "Ohemist" 675 Holloway Road, Unper Holloway N

MMEDIATELY.—Qualified Assistant, with good experience, as Dispenser; indoors: two kept. Apply personally, or hy letter, with full particulars, to J. Babb, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 5 Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W.

QUALIFIED Senior: must be experienced and accustomed to best Dispensing and Retail trade; lineral salary to a suitable man desiring a permanency. F., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Oannon Street, E.O.

JUNIOR Assistant, about July 23rd; must be a good Dispenser, steady, and have good references; situation very comfortable. Reply, with full details (also send carte, to be returned) to Edward Pratt, Pharmacist,

COMPETENT Senior Assistant, of good appearance and address; liberal and progressive salary to an experienced man. Apply, euclosing carte, to "Paarmacist," c/o Messrs. Hearou, Squire & Francis, 3g Southwark Street, S.E.

MMEDIATELY, outdoor Assistant In good Dispensing and Agrioultural business: hours g to 7; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, height, experience, salary required, and enelosing photo, to J. L. Davies & Sons, Chemists, Hay, R.S.O.

AT once, Junior; indoors; about 22; principally for Dispensing Counter (branch N.W.); one seeking permanency preferred. Apply, stating experience and usual particulars to "Cash," Chemist, Messrs. Hodgkinson & Oo., 101 White Cross Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED indoor Assistant want ed for good-class dispensing business; abstainer preferred. Discussions business: abstainer preferred. Ple ase apply personally, or if by letter state usual particulars with salary required, and send photo, to J. G. Atkinson, 25 Westow Hill, Opper Norwood, S.E

AN. Assistant; General, Retail, and Dispensing business; I other kept; abstainer preferred; good references indispensable; liberal and progressive salary. Apply, with full particulars, "Ohemiens," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

SCARBOROUGH.—Wanted, for July 20, competent indoor Assistant, to take active part at Branch; abstainer preferred; aged under 25. Particulars of experience, salary, references, and enclose carte (to be returned), to Alfred Jones, Westborough, Scarhorough.

ACTIVE Junior (indoors), in a first-class Dispensing and Mixed Country business; senior and 2 apprentices kept; hours easy; comfortable home. State age, height, salary required, when disengaged, and enclose carte, to Dixon, Ohemist, East Crinstead.

A COMPETENT Junior Assistant (indoors), active and obliging, for a Light Retail and Dispensing business; good references indispensable. Apply personally, before 11 or after 6, or by letter, stating age, salary required, &c., to J. Bunker, 64 Greenwood Road, Dalston, London.

MPROVER or Junior; wanted, stendy young man; hours easy elose half-day each week; no Sunday duty: comfortable home. State salary required (indoors), with reference, which must be good; if required, time for study can be arranged. J. B. Blades, Chemist, Leek.

IMMEDIATELY (for Ostend).—M. A. de Cock, Pharmacie Centrale, 16 Rue des Sœurs Blanches, Ostend, is in immediate want of an Assistant, with a knowledge of English and German, and (preferably) with some acquaintance with French; send photo. Address as above.

ALTA.—Qualified Assistant required; single; of good address; Englishman preferred; not exceeding 2g years of age. Write, in first instance, stating full particulars and terms expected upon a 4 years engagement, to "Valetta," c/o Messrs. Street & Co., Cornhill, London, E.O.

SUBURB of Liverpool.—A competent and trustworthy qualified man, 25 to 28 years of age, as Manager for Branch; one able to Extract Teeth preferred; permanency for sultable man; liberal terms. Apply, stating full particulars (with photo), to "Rex," 129 Brighton Street,

Retail and Dispensing business, policible or Good Country Retail and Dispensing business; no night or Sunday duty; half-day off weekly; one with kno vledge of Welsh preferred; good salary to uitable man. Apply, with usual particulars, to J. W. Richards, Olemist, Llwynypia, Glam.

ANTED, qualified Assistant, about 25 to 32, to take charge of compact Mixed business in populous n ighbourhood, off main road; proprietor lately deceased; established to years; salary and commission to energetic, snitable mau. Further particulars from "Executor," 3 Grey Street, Hull.

HOROUGH Dispenser, qualified, at once, to take entire charge of Di-pensing department; an active, gentlemanly Assistant of good character liberally dealt with; easy hours; elose on Wedne days at 5 o'clock. Photo, reference, and particulars to Mr. Holloway, Chemist, The London Drng Stores, Torquay.

BISHOP & CO., Sandgate Road, Folkestone, require a smart Junior at once; first class experience to be gained. Apply with usual particulars to save time.

W., require a qualified Assis aut, principally as finisher off; g od writing essential; town experience desirable. Personal application as

IMPROVER wanted (indoors), time for study, weekly half-holiday, apprentice kept, in a good-class Retail and Dispensing business. State age, height, and full particulars to M'Kee, Chemist, Tunstall,

PRUG.—Wanted, an energetic Laboratory Man. competent to make the B. P. and proprietary preparations; must be a good dispenser and able to attend front counter if required. Apply, stating experience, salary expected outdoors, and enclose C.D.V., and copy of testimonials, to Kiloh & Co. (Lim.), Chemists, Cork.

POCKKEPPER and Assistant Dispenser wanted for high-class practice; will be required to keep the books and assist Dispenser; good writing and thorough knowledge of drugs essential; terms 30s. per week. Apply, stating age, experience with copies of recent testimonials, to "Senior," 31 Plasturton Gardens, Cardiff.

WANTED, for July 1g, an Assistant, aged 25 to 35, unmarried and qualified preferred, to manage Branch: unust produce highest references; salary to commence 30s.; hours g.30 A.M. to g.30 P.M.; 11 Saturdays; no Sunday duty; furnished bedroom found Apply, with photo, to "Chemist," care of E. W. Saunders, 25 Whingate Road, Armley, Loads.

AN opening occurs in London for a capable Assistant of good address and appearance, to fill a responsible position: preference will be given to one seeking a permauency. Applicants must pleaso apply by letter, giving the Juliest particulars as to age, experience, and qualification, and with photo if possible, to X. Y. Z., e/o Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, E.O.

BOOTS, who do a large, quick Oash Ohemists' business, and have over 20 branches in Manchester, Sheffield, Nottlingham, Liucolh: Derby, Grimsby, Burton on Trent, &c., have from time to time vacauoies for first class qualified Assistants in either sharp town trade (no heavy oils, &c.), in good class Dispensing, or in Agricultural trade, and will be glad to receive names of suitable men who are open to treat for permanent situations, affording every prospect to mon of capacity of eventually having the management of large and important branches; must be onergetle, trustworthy, and have several years good references; young men proferred capable of taking management of a branch if required; no Sunday or night duty; Iuli half-holiday weekly. State age and exporience, references, and salary required (outdoors) to Boots (Limited), Nottlugham.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond;

WINIOR; 7½ years' experience. "Beta," 13 Guild Street, Stratford-on-

AS Junior; aged 20; disengaged. "Tremaine," Alvechurch, near Reddltch.

JUNIOR; aged 20; 4 years' experience. "Fides," 1 Oxford Place, Doncaster.

AS Surgeon's Assistant; thorough experience. S., 8 Burlington Road, Enfield Town.

OCUM or otherwise; experienced Dispenser. "Minor,"65 Battersea Park Road, S.W.

TEMPORARY; qualified; disengaged; reference. B. C., 56 Adolphus Street, Deptford, London. PART-TIME; near Wills'; 23½. B., Seldown, Hamilton Road,

UNIOR or Assistant; outdoors; aged 25; experienced. "Student," 17 Ramsden Terrace, Leeds. OUTDOOR Assistant; aged 34; height 5 ft. gin.; Minor. "Chemicas," 9 Alma Terrage Skipton

cns." 9 Alma Terrace, Skipton.

LOCUM: aged 35; qualified; abstainer; disengaged Monday. "Minor." g Castle Street East, W.

CUM-TENENS; disengaged July 23; aged 25. "Dispenser," General Hospital, Maidstone, Kent. OCUM or Part-time; aged 25; good experience. E. D., Mr. Wood-

land, 173 Marylebone Road, London.

GENTLEMAN, 37, experienced, energetic, as Town Traveller or conduct good agency. "Algon," 23 Rattray Read, Brixtob,

YOUNG Man, 25, in business, desires eogagement as Traveller; Drug or Sundries. "Rhei," care of G. Carter, Owlerton, Sheffleld.

AN experienced Clerk seeks re-angagement; thorough knowledge of business; first-class references. F. W. S., Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Continued.

JUNIOR; ontdoors; in or near Liverpool; Extractor; reforences "Mihi," 41 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

OCUM-TENENS: qualified; long experience; disengaged July 18. "Ohemist," 8 Oburch Street, Salisbury.

ASSISTANT or Country Brauch: 32. X., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DBUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A SSISTANT or Dispenser; aged 23; qualified; disengaged 31st.
T. Brown, 57 Nine Elms Lane, Vauxhall.

JUNIOR (191); 5 ft. 9 in.; 4 years' experience; disengaged July 23. F. Smith, Albion Terrace, Bourne, Lines.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged; qualified; married; highest references. Address, L. A, 34 Gunter Grove, S.W.

A SSISTANT or Warehouseman in Wholesale; per nanency; experienced. Smith, 15 Belvoir Street, Leicester.

ANAGER or Dispenser; registered; permanency. 102/21, Office of The Chemist and Druggist. 42 Oaunon Street, E.O.

A SSISTANT or Manager; Minor; 29; good reference; disengaged 26th iust. Hodgkinson, e/o Mr. Clarke, Church Street, Malvern. ENERGETIC, experienced Assistant, 36 (outdoors), or temporary; abstainer; unqualified. "Obemicus," 12 Chapel Street, Uxbridge.

A SSISTANT; Londen preferred; good experience and reference; height 5 feet 8 inches. Ferrum, 1 Gt. Quebee Street, Marylebono.

WANTED. by Laboratory hand (experienced), re-engagement. "Lab.," Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Oaunon St., E.O.

END OF AUGUST.—Junior; London; indoors preferred; time for Wills's evening Minor classes; references. Jex Waters, North

WANTED, situation where duties are light at small remuneration, with view to succession. Norton, Oarlton House, West Kicby,

ENTISTRY.—Mechanic wants employment: 6 years with last employer; aged 36; married. W. J. Smith, 19 North Road, New Cross, S.E.

MANAGER, Village Branch, with or without view to purchase. "Village," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon

JUNIOR; aged 18; helght 5 ft. 9 in.; 3 years' experience; disengaged August 1. B. H., 24 Vavasour Street, Albert Park, Lower Broughton,

AS Manager (with view to succession); qualified; experienced, Address, "Iridis," Office of Tag Carmist and Dauggist, 42

A SSISTANT, Dispenser; Prescribe, Extract; 3 years last situation; good references; married; unqualided. 4 Woodland View, Arboretum Avenue, Lincoln.

A SSISTANF; qualified; good Dispenser; 7 years' experience; London preferred; outdoors; disengaged end of August. "Minor," 15 Charles Street, Bath.

DISPENSER to Surgeou (outdoor); aged 33; married; total abstainer; qualified; references; permaneue, preferred. C., 45 Prospect, Swindon, Wilts.

OUTDOORS or Brauch; aged 29; smart, energetic; married; unqualified; photography, deutistry, prescriber, di peuser. P., 28 Montpelier Vale, Blackheath.

Chemist or Surgeon.—A quick and accurate Dispenser; disengaged till 2.30 P.M. and after 5 P.M.; 14 years' experience; highest references. O., 98 Sandmere Road, Clapham, S.W.

MANAGER: aged 27; married; capital Tooth extractor, Dispenser, and Voterinary Prescriber; excellent references as manager. Hughes, Chemist, Cross Street, Holywell, Wales.

WANTED, engagement as Manager, Loeum-T-nens, or Assistant; Qualified; experienced; good references. "Kola," Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, EC.

OCUM-TENENS and Temporary Manager during absence, &c.; qualified; experienced; steady and rellable; disengaged August 3. "Extractor, ' Grove Place, Engletield Green, Surrey.

A S Manager, about the end of August; aged 33; married; qualified: town and country experience; abstainer: permauency desired. "Ohemist," e/o Mr. Edwards, 27 Albert Street, Rugby.

QUALIFIED: 35; outdoors; Manager: gentlement appearance; good references; permanency; abstainer; macried; Dentist. Baker, I Aibert Place. Mole Street Sparkbrook, Birmingham. DISENGAGED second week in August; 8½ years' experience in good-class Country business. Wholesale and Retail; good references. 'Statim,' Office of The Chemist and Drugoist. 42 Oannon Street, E.C.

A S Dispenser to a Surgeon, or Manager of a Chemist's Branch; married, no family; aved 35 good Extractor; Hall qualification; highest references. Address, J. Howe, 13 Caurch Street, Edesmere,

DISPENSERSHIP and Bookkeeper to a Surgeon; 20 years' experience; aged 34; married; state salary, &c.; well up in Prescribing, Tooth-extracting, &c. T. W., 4 Seylla Gardens, Scylla Road, Peckham

MISCELLANEOUS,

THE BOTANICAL STUDENT'S SET OF MICROSCOPIC SLIDES

Consisting of 14 preparations by Edwin Terry, F.R.M.S., illustrating the structure of Stems, Roots, Leaves, the cellular arrangement of Exogenous, Endogenous, and Aerogenous Plants, Nuclei of Cells, structure of Petuls, Anthers, Pollen Grains and Ovary, Stomata, Cystotiths, Raplades, Annular Rings, Spiral, Pitted, Scalariform, and Laticiferous Vessels. The sectious are mounted in Canada balsam and glycerine jelly, singly and doubly stained, and neatly finished in porcelain enamel.

This set of slides is highly recommended by Arthur C. Cole, Esq., F.R.M.S. (author of "Studies in Microscopical Science"); see also review in The Chemist and Druggist, July 2, 1892. Price complete, in elegant folding case, 12/-. Post Free from Edwin Terry, 41 Nightingale Lane, Balham, S.W.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

STUDENTS! Write to-day for a "Guide to Examination," gratis and post free, giving the best advice how to prepare. Knotty Points in Lavin Grammar, 1s. 6d.; Casar simplified, 1s.; Metrle System Simplified, 1s.; How to write au Essay, 3d.; Equations Simplified, 1s.; Student's Herbarium, 100 specimens, 7s. 6d., post free. Mr. J. Tully (Hill's Prizeman). Chemist. Hastings. man), Chemist, Hastings.

STIRLING'S "MINOR" AIDS.

Tabulated Materia Medica, B.P. 1885-90 (Organic). 1s. 6d.
Notes on Dispensing. Third Edition. Interleaved. 1s.
B.P. Chemicals: Equations and Formulæ. 1s.
Tabulated Tinctures, B.P. 1885-80. Easily Mastered. 9d.
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Fills and Excipients. Vest pocket edition. Over 120 references. 6d.
Sold by H. Kimeton, 52 High Holborn.
May be obtained, po. tfree per return, from the Publisher.

JOHN GOWER, 4 Lancing Road, Ealing, London.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

ELECTION OF EXAMINER.

THE Council of this Society will, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of August, 1892, at 3 o clock P.M., proceed to elect an examiner to conduct the

PRACTICAL PHARMACY,

to hold Office for One Year (but eligible for re election annually for Four dditional years, at the pleasure of the Council).

Candidates should forward their applications to me before the 27th instaut, and any additional necessary information will be furnished by me to intending Candidates previous to that date.—By order,

ARTHUR T. FERRALL, 67 Lower Mount St., Dublin, Registrar and Clerk to the Council. 11th July, 1892.

In the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland.]

In the matter of Obarles Johnston, of Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, a Bankrupt.

DUBLIN.-TO PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction (as a going conceru), if not previously disposed of by private sale, at the Court of Bankruptey, lon's Quay, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1892, at the hour

The Interest of the Bankrupt and his Assignees (the business has been and is being continued during the Bankruptcy, pending a sale) in the Premises, No. 27 Upper Sackville Street, Duulin, beld under lease, dated the 25tb of March, 1873, for a term of 31 years from the 1st of July, 872, at the yearly rent of £112 over and above taxes, less landlord's proo, tion of Poor's Rate and Income Tax, and same being payable quarterly, ogether with the Goodwill, also the Stock in-trade, Utensiis, and Book ebts, in the said business.

The premises are in the leading thoroughfare in Dublin, being most entrally signated, with necessary storage to carry on a large and lucra-we business, and a large Family Trade has been done there, which might greatly increased. The drawing-room floor is let to a firm of Solicitors £40 a year. The floor above was recently let at £20 a year, but it is

The Stock-in-Trade, Utensils, and Books can be inspected on applicaiou to Official Assignee. The former proprietor's books show that for he last seven years the turnover has averaged £2,454 4s. 5d. per annum. Proposals for purchase in one lot will be received by the Official Assigned up to 12 o'clock moon on Monday, the 25th day of July, 1892, and if approved of will be submitted to the Court for confirmation.

Dated 6th day of July, 1852. W. H. S. MONCK, Chief Clerk. For further particulars, abstract of title, and conditions of sale, apply WILLIAM HAYES, Esq. (Oreditors' Assiguee), Grafton

JOHN ARTHUR MACONCHY, Esq. (Official Assignee),

lnns Quay, Dublin.
WILLIAM FINDLATER & CO. (Solicitors for the Assiguees), 53 Dame Street, Dublin; or to BENNETT & SON, Auctioneers, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin,

THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LIM

From "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," July 9, 1892.

VERY prominent attention is directed this week to the conversion of an old company into a new one, with the object of offering to chemists and druggists, principally, a co-operative interest in an established husiness in the druggists' sundries and patent medicine lines.

The scheme corresponds with an idea which has been advocated by correspondents in our columns and elsewhere over and over again. The Association now proposed starts with the very considerable advantage of an established connection. It takes over as the nucleus of its operations the husiness of Meesrs. Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Limited), of Curtain Road, Great Eastern Street. For the purchasemoney the new Association is to become possessed of the extensive leasehold property in which the husiness is carried on, the stock, and the goodwill.

Mr. Martin Magor, pharmaccutical chemist, of Corporation Street, Birmingham, the chairman of the new company, with Mr Howard, of the firm of Howard, Howes & Walters. the company's auditors, called at this office on Monday to put before us their scheme. It was pointed out to those gentlemen that the prospectus did not give particulars showing the value of the property to be sold. Mr. Howard stated in reply to this that he had all those particulars with him, and was willing to place them before us as fully as we might wish. He stated further that he had at first inserted such details in the prospectus, hut that these had been withdrawn hy the Board for trade reasons.

We did not accept the proposal to examine the figures offered to us. To check them with a view to certify to the trade the soundness of the investment would have been to saddle ourselves with a reponsibility which it is not our onsiness to assume. We record the fact that the request that we should do so was made to ns in all seriousness.

Mr. Magor then informed us of the negotiations which had rssulted in his acceptance of the position of chairman of the Board, and stated that the other chemist directors (all men, like himself, of good commercial position and with trade experience) had been selected by himself. He said the stock had been taken under his own supervision, and valuing it at strictly cost prices they had found over 11,000%, worth of perfectly saleable goods. He had perfect confidence that the company was buying a satisfactory husiness at a fair price.

Mr. Howard said the goodwill had been estimated at three years' profits, and that out of the money to be thus poid the vendors had undertaken to pay all the costs incurred in floating the new Association. He assured us that the valuation of the property showed a certain fair percentage of dividend, and he pointed out what is obvious enough—that every new shareholding customer would tend to angment that profit.

These were the salient points of the conversation, and we have thought it the fairest way towards both vendors and probable purchasers to state briefly exactly what passed hetween us, so that the latter can have such materials for forming a judgment in regard to the investment invited as it is in our power to give them.

THE GHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ated by Sportiswoods & Oo., New-street Square; end Published et the Office, 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.-July 16, 1898



BROTHERS.

HIGH-CLASS WINES,

PHARMACEUTICAL.

HIGH-CLASS S.V.R.,

B.P.

HIGH-CLASS S.V.R.,

PERFUMERY.

REASONABLE PRICES.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW. LONDON, E.

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CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS,

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DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS, ALLHALLOWS' LANE & BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for S.V.R. Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.
FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

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PERFECTLY PURE.

FIT FOR ANY PURPOSE.

PURE ORANGE WINE.



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AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special Terms to Large Buyers.

PURE GINGER WINE,

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS "GLENALLAN" PURE MALT WHISKY.

Per doz. 42/- Per doz. THE CREAM OF SCOTCH BLENDS. Per doz. 42/- Per doz.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

This Section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Wednesday morning's post of each week. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

TERMS.

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are obarged at the rate of £d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of the Chemist and Daugoist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.," and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

DEPOSIT OF MONEY.—In order to ensure safety we offer the following system:—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, accompanied by a commission of 6d. if the amount is £3 or under; and 1s. if over that sum. We reknowledge receipt of deposit to both parties, and hold the mouey until we are satisfied that either the goods are returned to their original owner or he purchase is completed.

Postal orders and cheques sent as deposit must be made payable to Edward Halse, and crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

FOR DISPOSAL.

Literatura.

For disposal .- The Chemist and Druggist, unbound, from 1834 to 1892; The Pharmaceutical Journal, from January 1874, to June, 1878, bound in half calf; what offers? 100/29.

Shop Fittings.

Job lines. - Two 8-gallon swan-neck carboys and stands, 63s. each; pear-shape 2 gallon 5s., 3-galion 7s., 6-gallon 15s., 8-gallon 21s. each; stands, 3s. each; compo. pestles and mortars, Nos. 0 to 12, 1s. to 9s. each; leech-jars, 2s., 4s, and 6s.; graduated pill-tiles, 1s. 3d. each; 3-tier glass stand, 21s.; set of three glass shelves, shaped and polished edges, 50s. set; goldlabelled shop-rounds, average sizes, superior quality, 9s. dozen; pink ointment jars, 4-1b., 27s. dozen; blue ditto, 15s. dozen; white, 12s.; smaller sizes from 3s. dozen; 2 specie-jars, gold covers, 20s. each. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

Counter, mahogany front and top, fitted behind with drawers, 9 ft. long; price 51. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Drawers, mahogany, with glass labels, glass krobs, glass-fronted counters, dispensingscreen, case and desk, 55s.; sponge-case, bent glass counter-case, and entire fittings of a Chemist's shop, in first-class condition; great bargains. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Rcad, London, E.C.

Second-hand shop-fittings, consisting of a mahogany-top counter, plate-glass cases in front, 7ft. long, 2ft. wide, good as new, 61.: 6ft. panelled fronted ditto, 30s.; 8ft., 40s.; dispensing-screens, plate glass, 4ft., 70s.; 6ft., 51.; bent plate-glass countercases, with shelving behind, 5 ft., 90s.; 6 ft., 110s.; 8ft., 150s.; 12-ft. run back fitting, 60 mahogany drawers, glass knobs and labels, mahogany pilasters, cornice, and shelving with bottle-lockers under, 151.; also an inferior one, same size, 102 drawers, 101.; and one 16 ft., 201., in two parts; 4 glass wall-cases. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

Dental.

Two 100-gallon gas-bottles, perfect, filled with best gas; 25s. each. Elliott, 30 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

Set of Bell's scaling and stopping instruments, Maw's illustration, perfectly new, ivory handles, in velvet-liued case, with tray, 25s. Kittle, Queen Street, Horsham.

Miscellaneous.

For sale .- 5 200-gallon and 2 100-gallon tanks (brass taps), shop-fixtures, 136 shop-bottles, 36 jars, patents, &c., for sale. Harston, High Bridge, Lincoln.

Fifty gross 1-oz. chip-boxes, 31d. per gross, carriage paid, sample on application; also quantity Dobson's black-leg drinks. Younger, Brampton, Cumberland.

Human skull, 12s. 6d.; ribs, spine, leg, arm, &c., 21s.; 24 interesting microscope slides, 10s. 6d.; new platinum foil, 3×3, 10s. 6d.; chessmen wanted, Henry Ebbage, Sonthend.

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Four 3-gallon pear-shaped carboys, clean, perfect. 100/30.

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Send particulars of size, subject matter, and colour, when price for one Tablet and upwards will be sent.

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Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in visits, 5s.

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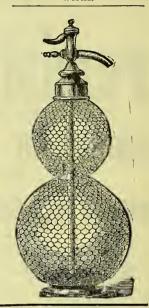
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SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each. SELTZOGENES.

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Perfect Action. Full Strength. Best Workmanship. Thoroughly Reliable. Well Tested. Metal Guaranteed Free from Lead. Lowest Prices consistent with First Quality.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY REAL

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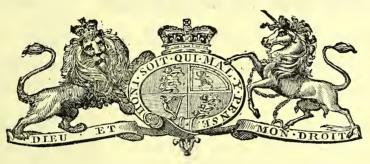
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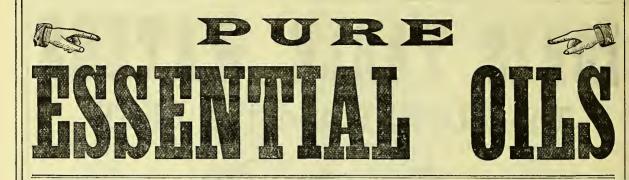
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TE desire to draw the especial attention of the trade to the numerous additions of Essential Oils of exceptional quality recently made in our Price List.

For some time past we have endeavoured to produce qualities of Essential Oils greatly superior in character to anything previously placed upon the market, in order to supply the natural want of those consumers whose sole object is to obtain articles of exceptional fine quality irrespective of price. To obtain our desire we have thoroughly studied the methods of cultivation and production with the result that we are now offering Essential Oils excelling in all the necessary qualities—pungency, strength, We append a List of the Oils above alluded to:-

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OILS LEMON AND ORANGE, absolutely pure, and from | OIL BERGAMOT, from sound and selected fruit, absolutely genuine selected Fruit.

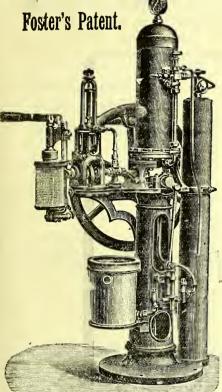
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LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.



The No. 2 Compact Soda Water Machine.

THE No. 1 "COMPACT" MACHINE

Is specially designed for Chemists and Hospitals, and can be used for either Syphon, Ball-stoppered Bottles, or Cork Bottles.

Producing capacity, by hand power, 60 dozens per hour.

Price \$60, including Bottling Machine.

Or, if fitted for steam power, 120 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

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Made on the same principle, but smaller in its capacity. Producing capacity, by hand, 30 dozens per hour.

Price £48, including Bottling Machine.

Or, if fitted for steam, 60 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

Iron Vessel containing an average of \ 28 lbs. by weight of Liquefied Gas \ each.

And has sufficient Gas to manufacture about 18 gross of highly-charged Soda Water (10-oz. Bottles), or double this quantity of splits.

A Charge of £3 is made for the Iron Vessel as deposit, which is returnable.

These Machines occupy little space, and are ready for use immediately! They require no fixing! Are self-contained and produce soda water, lemonade, &c., of the highest class and greatest purity, at a minimum of cost.



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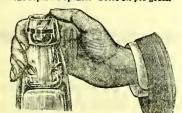
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Is the most perfect Bottle in the Market. Send for Sample and Compare.

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The patent "Attached Opener" converts the "Coau" type of bottle into the easiest opened of any in the market. It can be instantly fitted; the bottle can be instantly opened by a child without danger; and it does away with the separate opener. Price 3s. per gross.





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It is the cheapest, strongest, handsomest, and best in the World.

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PRICE 1/6 EACH.

Nickel-plating Tops from 4d. each.
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Which prevents too sudden an outflow and also renders the water more sparkling.

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WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

A Liquid Preparation of the CHOICEST BEEF, containing the Nutritious Albuminous Principles in an unaltered and soluble form.

A Two-ounce Bottle
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Juice of Meat.

Actual test will show
3 per cent. by
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ANHYDROUS
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Contains the

Hæmoglobin of the

Meat unaltered.

Mix only with Iced or
Lukewarm Water;
Never with Boiling
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Albuminous Elements
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LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

Inalytical Becords.

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(JOHN WYETH AND BROTHER, PHILADELPHIA.)

"The following analytical notes and results testify unmistakably to the excellence of this preparation. It is a dark reddish-brown liquid of pleasant beef-like flavour, and free from objectionable preservatives. It contains not only the albuminous principles of beef in an active and soluble form, but in the condition in which they occur in the freshly expressed juice of beef itself. Viewed with the spectroscope a dilute solution is seen to give two absorption bands, characteristic of fresh blood or hæmoglobin. The liquid loses this property, however, as soon as it is boiled; while the coagulated albuminous principles assume a blood-red tint. According to our experiments no less than fourteen grains of solid albuminous principles in every fluid ounce are thus precipitated. The following figures gained in analysis will convey some idea of the eminent degree of concentration through which this preparation has been carried. Notwithstanding this, the vital elements of beef juice it contains have been preserved unchanged. Moisture, 44.87 per cent.; organic matter, 38 01 per cent.; mineral matter, 17:12 per cent. The organic materials contain 4.57 parts of nitrogen, and the mineral matter consists largely of common salt and, of course, soluble phosphate. Results like these make it safe to assert that as an example of preparations of this class Wyeth's beef juice is little short of perfection."

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Contains Albuminoids
in a higher degree
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other Preparation of a
similar nature.

Proportion of Nutrient
to Stimulating
Properties such that
it can be
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stomach in EXTREME
cases of Debility.

Being largely
Prescribed by the
Medical Faculty of
Great Britain,
every Chemist should
have some in Stock.

THE SALE
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SPARKLING, BRILLIANT, and EFFERVESCING. Allows a Larger Profit to the Trade than any other Natural Mineral Water.

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NOVEL CONFECTION.

Delicious Flavour. Brilliant & Attractive Appearance.

AT SIGHT.

Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and The Chemist and Druggest, April 20th. 9/- per dozen; 1-lb. Bottles, 18/- per dozen; and in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

HANDBILLS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR OF THE MANUFACTURER,

ROAD. JAS.

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By selling my "Plain Label" Lines. Should remit prices quoted for sample 4-gross lots. If not satisfactory, I will pay carriage back, and return cash.

*PEN	INY I	MENT	HOL	S		
On 1-gress Cards	•• ••	••	••		5/6 and	d 6 /6
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With Wool complete, 1-gross cards 5/6

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As supplied to the largest houses in London.
1-lb. tin (tins free), 60 to the lb. Per lb. 1/2 Per gross 4/6 1-gross tins * The "SWEETMEAT" WORM CAKES, 1d. each. 1-gross tins 6/

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For sums under £1 please remit Postal Order, not Cheque, and oblige, RER, 70 Long Lane, L

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HIGHEST AWARD, PARIS, 1889

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To adopt Mawson's Filter is to take the safe side. They may be obtained from all Druggists' Sundry Houses, or from the sole manufacturers, from whom all information, terms, &c., may be obtained.

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YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bettles, 8d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each

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Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Bexes, 6d, and

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Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bettles, 8d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d

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A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each,

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Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In 1-pint, 1-pint and Quart Boxes, 3d., 8d., and 1s. each.

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Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities— WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY. PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 58, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-owt. Casks.

"OLEUM DEELINÆ"

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UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR

OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA, AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.
Pint Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, for Hospitals and Dispensing
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TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

"Edible Salvo Petrolia"

For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.

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The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

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CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

COLEMAN,

GEORGE'S, NORWICH.

St. George's, Middle St. NORWIOH, December, 1887.

The Excise Authorities having created a difficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wine containing a certain percentage of alcohol, we obtained in January last, from the Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our WINCARNIS,* or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, WITH QUININE, without a Wine Licence, and many Chemists not holding a Wine Licence have sold considerable quantities. In order further to meet the requirements of the trade, we have introduced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, NON-Alcoholic, made from the juice of the Grape, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt. This also can be SOLD WITHOUT A WINE Your orders will oblige either LICENCE. direct or through the Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

M.B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each.

Trade prices on application.

P.S.—Where the Magistrate's Certificate is not held we are willing to pay the entire cost of a Retail Certificate (the holder of which can sell any kind of Wines) if an assorted order of 6 dozen is sent us of any of our preparations. List on application. Our WINCARNIS,* or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine WITHOUT QUININE commands a very large sale, and is recommended by over two thousand medical men who have sent us testimonials in its favour

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GEO. MASON & CO.'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.
Order No. 1080.
Jease supply 120 tins Mason's Essence of Best as before.



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The cond of Bast's Massan's Reserve of Bast's

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"O.K." BOUILLON.
The "O.K." Bouillon is the best and cheapest Beef Tea ever put before the public. It is made in England from British
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CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, MEAT LOZENGES.

MASON'S MALTED FOOD FOR INFANTS.

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LABELS AND TITLE REGISTERED,
ALL ROUND THE GLOBE,

Dainty morsels

in the form of tiny
silver Bullets, which
dissolve in the mouth, and
surrender to the Breath
their hidden Fragrance.

In Boxes at 6d;

BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

FROM THE LABORATORY OF THOMAS JACKSON, MANCHESTER:



PROVISIONAL PATENT, No. 1111.

The most sensible pattern yet brought out, as it won't break! 3/6 dozen carded.

The Chemist and Druggist says:—" Messrs. Shirley claim that it is so strong that if accidentally dropped it does not break—an assertion of which we have proved the correctness by repeatedly dropping the cone upon the floor from a height of 6 or 7 feet. The cone shape, in which Menthol is generally made, easily breaks, and much of it is therefore wasted, whereas the rolling-pin shape may be used right up to centre."

Above evidence is sufficient to show this is the best shape yet brought out.

WONDERFUL VALUE!

1 dozen on a Card, 2/ dozen.

The Tonic Cup is almost unknown to the bulk of the public but would readily sell if produced at a reasonable price and in a form "to catch the eye." We have endeavoured to do this, and to create a trade in what should be much more widely known.

Full directions as to its uses, &c., on card and cups.

FTIENNES PERFUMES.

1d. Tubes		•••	•••	•••	•••	8/ gross.
2d. Bottles				•••		14/ ,,
3d. Sprinklers				•••		2/ doz.
•	(All	above	carded	l)		•
6d. Ring Bottles, s	topper	ed	•••		•••	4/ doz.
6d. d oz. Essences,						3/9 ,,
$6d. \frac{1}{3}$ oz. ,,			•••	•••	•••	3/6 ,,
6d. 3 oz. Lundborg			•••	•••	•••	3/6 ,,
1s. Lundborg's sto	ppered,	1 cz.	•••			8/ ,,
2 oz. ,,				•••		13/ ,,
4 oz. "				•••	•••	24/ ,,
1 oz. Fancy Bottle						8/ ,,
1 oz. Heavy Essend	ce, cut	stoppe	٠		•••	8/ ,,
1d. Eau de Cologne						8 gross.
3d. Eau de Cologne		•••				1/10 doz.

SMELLING BOTTLES, SPRAYS, AND

ODORATOR

FABULOUS PRICES.

SPECIALLY

ATTRACTIVE LINES

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As we require the space our stock of these goods takes up for manufacturing purposes, we are selling off at extra-ordinary low prices.

For 20/- postal order, we send 23/- goods.

ALL CAPITAL GOOD SELLING PATTERNS

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When ordering, mention selling prices, as a guide in choosing. SATISFACTION CERTAIN.

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Nos. 308-9, 324.—Assorted fancy stoppered watches, boxed—

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No. 186.—Flat china bottle, filled with Everfresh Salts, carded; empty 24/- gross, filled 30/- gross.

1d. Oval, carded, wonderful value, 8/- gross. Special price in

quantity.

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Apolinaris Oo.
Barnett & Foster
Ohemists' Aëratsd
Association
Eliis & Son (Kinthin) [san
Fletcher Fletcher & StevenFranz Joseph Oo.
Gerolstein
Hassall & Oo. | Hay, W
Idris & Oo.
Ingram & Royle
Jewsbury & Brown
Johannis Spring (Lim.
Mills & Oo. (Bourne)
Schacht, W., & Oo.
Solwoppe, J., & Co

DITTO PLANT

DITTO PLANT

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Barnett & Foster
Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Gueret Frères
Tyler, Hayward, & Oo. AGNCIES ABROAD

Australian Drug Co., Felton, Grimwade & Co., Felton, Grimwade & Co., (Meibourne, Prosser & Co., Lennon, is. G., & Co. (IN.Z.) Murdoch, John, & Co., Peake, Allen & Oo., Prosser, Taylor & Co. Boberts (Paris, &c.). Booke, Tompsitt & Co.) Melbourne) bourne)
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Symes & Co. Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons

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Howards & Sons
Jancke, W.
May & Baker (Lim.)

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Mear & Green

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& Sush, H. W., & Co.

& Sush, Esscher & Webb

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Tyrer, P. (Anchovise)

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Symes & Co.
Tombare I Frerss
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Fletcher, Fletcher & StevenTasmanian Eucalyptus Oil
Co.
son

Vogi G., & Oo.

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Eletcher, Fletcher&Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
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Wyeth, J., & Brother

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Co. (Lim.)
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Hearon, Squire & Fransis
Idris & Co.
Licher Coarnis Co.
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(Licher Carnis Co., (Lim.)
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Pare Base Co.,
Spiking & Co.

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Wilson, S.

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Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Levermore, Aug., & Co.
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(Lim.)
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ITTEL [SEE MARKING INKS] Bewley & Draper

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Steiner & Co.

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LARD Ewen, J., & Sone LIME JUICE Idrls & Co.

LINT Haynes, G., & Co. Liverpool Lint Co. Maw, S., Son & Thompson Newsome, C. Robinson & Sons Seabury & Johnson

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LOZENGES Allen & Hanburye
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Glbson, L., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Hill & Son
Kertoot, T. Pascall, J.
Balmes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY Bennett, Sons, & Shears
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Holroyd, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Leete, Edwards & Norman, Ld.
Melin, O. | Ohlson, A.
Pontifex & Wood (Llm ')
Worner & Reidersr (Kneading and Sifting)

MAGNESIA Bush, W., Son & Co. Brans, Sons & Co. Greeff, R. W., & Co. Henry, T. & W. (Caicined) Hill & Sons, A. S. Kerfoot, T. (Citrate) Washington Chemical Co. MALTEXTROT,4.3.
Allen & Hanbury*
Burroughs, Wellcome & Oc.
(Kepler's)

Description

Stevenson & Howell

AALT EXTROT, & 3.
Alben & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Cc.
(Kepler's)
Drysdale & Co.
rearon, Squire & Francle
Baimes & Co.
Reade Bros. & Co. (Riegnita)
Bichardson. John, & Co. (Leiceste), Lim.
Wyleys & Co.

MANICURE PREP.

MARKING INES Barber. G., & Co. (Crimeon)
Bond, John (Crystai Palace)
(Ink and Pencils)
Perry & Co. (Pencu)

MEDICINE CHSTS Burroughs, Weilcome & Co. Day, Son & Hewltt (Veterinary) Day & Sons (Vetsrinary)

MENTHOL

A 1 Menthol Depot, A. W.
Shirley, Proprietor.
Coaks, Sons & Oo.
Hookin, Wilson & Oo.
Beabury & Johnson
Thompson, Walters, Hole &
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"The Lancet," April 9th,

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Subscription 10s. per year, payable in advance, including a copy of The Chemists' And Druggists' DIARY next to be published, post free to every country in the world. New subscriptions should date from the commencement of any month.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

FIRMS who wish to produce a good effect in our Snmmer Number (July 30) should, without delay, set about preparing a handsome circular for insertion therein. We give the best distribution of drnggists' circulars which can possibly be obtained, and we do it at a fraction of the cost of postage. This is the way to advertise profitably. Particulars will be supplied by the Publisher.

The Summer Number of 1892 will be of notable interest and attractiveness, and it is high time that circulars and advertisements should be arranged for it.

The immediate attention of firms who wish to make an effective display in that issue is requested.

Summary.

WE report several excursions of the employés of London wholesale firms last Saturday.

WE note some of the most recent photographic novelties, and give a report of the Elinburgh Convention.

OUR French correspondent rather disputes the alarming reports of cholera in Paris, which have been prominent in the daily papers lately.

In an editorial note we give some particulars regarding the Keeley drink-cure, which the Society for the Study of Inebriety has condemned.

CORRESPONDENCE on the Assistants' Union topic continues. This is resolving itself into a protest against the long hours in pharmacentical businesses.

A CORRESPONDENT gives us his views on the use of fcodpreservatives, and agrees with our opinion that the matter is one which Government authorities should settle.

WE print the questions given at the Preliminary and Jacob Bell Scholarships Examinations held in Great Britain on Tnesday; also those for the Irish Licence Examination.

WITH this week we begin reports of the second halfyearly competition for analytical students, the usual monthly prizes being awarded. There was a good contest on this occasion.

THE General Election has clashed with most businesses during the past week. We give portraits of a number of the successful and defeated candidates who are associated more or less closely with the drug and chemical trades.

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Council have secured the support of the authorities in their efforts to secure a fair field for their licentiates in the competition for dispensary appointments. The Council appear to be proceeding with the Selkirk case.

LEGAL reports are brief this week. A question of Spanish agency for an English patent medicine, the sale of adulterated tincture of rhuberb, an Inland Revenue prosecution of a sweet seller for not stamping some 1d. boxes of cough lozenges which were liable, are the subjects of the principal cases mentioned.

AT THE COUNTER.

THE following was handed in to be made up on Saturday last (writes a Peterborough chemist): "1 gill mall vinehoggin spirit tuppentn, 21. oil rigmer, 1 lunp camphor."

A LEICESTERSHIRE CORRESPONDENT sends us the following collection of originals: "Gun hy a cum," "Glysreen,"
"I Penneyworth E. P saltes: I penneyworth tared ased,"
"Scqintehneil," "Scotch nail," "Seas ick accied," "Phadophalne pills."

The following come from classic Hackney: "Elmet elictrice," "Blue unchen," "Blue hunkshen," "Gold amaninic," "Ketchuput," "1d. allround," "Hembendon seed," "1d. worth of rubbub pill coted," "Oloine of pctassum," " Perssific powder."

A MONMOUTH SUBSCRIBER contributes the next lot: "3d worth of Gragcipouder," "1 ounce of yallow asnek," "I ounce of redpercipety powder mixed with fresh licker." "Pennyworth dildock.

swallows. 17

ringerdum.
hartshorn."
"Palmer's City ointment," "2 shillingsworth of powder called diagaluminthes or syrup of calamint."



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. Moss, F.C.S., F.I.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of three salts. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination; its constituents are to be detected, and all other substances proved absent.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture will be received up to Wednesday, July 20, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday-July 30. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected; in this list accidental impurities should be distinguished from the principal constituents of the mixture.

REPORTS.

The m xtnre of salts issued last month consisted of 4 parts of magnesium sulphate, 1 part of ammonium chloride, and 1 part of potassium nitrate.

The following is the calculated composition of this mixture:—

Mg	••	••	••	••		6.50
к	••	••	••	••	••	6.43
NH_4	••	••	••	••	••	5⋅€0
so		••		••		26 03
NO_3	• •	••	••	••	••	10.23
Cl	••	••	••	••	••	11.06
H ₂ 0	••	••		••	••	34 15

100-00

Packets of the mixture of salts were sent to eighty-five student; and fifty-six reports were received. Twenty-seven students detected all the constituents correctly. The omissions were—potassium 9, magnesium 3, ammonium 2, the nitric radicle 20, the sulphuric radicle 1, chlorine 1.

One of the most sensitive and convenient reactions to employ for the detection of nitric acid is that known as the ferrous-snlphate test. When nitric acid is liberated from a nitrate by sulphuric acid in the presence of certain redncing agents nitric oxide is evolved. If the reducing agent is ferrous sulphate in solution, the nitric oxide combines with it, yielding a dark-brown liquid. The colour is due to a definite compound consisting of two molecules of ferrous sulphate and one of nitric oxide; it is very unstable, and is readily decomposed by heat. To render this reaction available as a qualitative test, there are several conditions to be observed, and as they chiefly refer to the manipulation, they are best found out by actual experiment. It must be remembered that when strong sulphuric acid is added to the solution to be tested the heat disengaged will spoil the experiment unless the acid is added very cautiously so as not to mix freely with the solution.

Mistakes arose in several cases through the addition of too little ammonium chloride to prevent the precipitation of magnesium hydrate when ammonia was used as a group reagent. The mixture contained ammonium chloride, so it was not necessary to add much, but the few drops of the

reagent used by some of our correspondents was not enough to keep the magnesium in solution.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to WALTON PORTER, Edge Hill, Whitehaven.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

James A. Hare, care of Messrs. Bell & Riddle, Market Place, Hexham.

Marks Awarded for Analyses:-

Walton Porter (1st prize)		100	Tyro		••	87
J. A. Hare (2nd prize)		93	Bynol		••	85
Cogito		98	Perseverance (St. Leon	ards)		84
F. F. A. Tunbridge		98	т. о. в.			83
Atropine		97	H. McL. R	••	• •	82
Zirconium		97	Danwer			82
A. Lander		97	C. E. Ashby		• •	81
J. Rose		97	Potassium			81
Belladonna		97	R. I. P		••	03
Ornum		96	P. Macrocephalus			80
A. Bunsen		96	Botanic		••	78
H. Bowden		96	Leo			78
H. F		96	Antipyrin			76
A. Howard		96	Tempus Edax Rerum			75
Pepsine		95	Nena			73
Verax		95	Sapientia			70
Bee Gee		95	Nulli Secnndum			68
Bismuth		95	Aconitum	••	••	65
Jobn		94	Eudema			65
Ulexine		94	Styrax			63
Moyhitt		93	M. F. C. S			62
Schizocarp		92	Palladium			60
Bowser		92	Agricola			55
T. K. Dublin		92	Salipyrin			50
Perseverance		90	S. G. B		••	50
Vigovina		90		• •		48
L. F. M		90				40
W. Hocd	••	88	Acidulous			30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Anyscientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Anyscientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

VERAX.—You employed a fresh portion of the solution for each group reagent, a proceeding which caused great loss of material unless the portions employed were very small, and in this case you greatly reduced your chance of detecting any constituent present in very small quantity.

John.—Your report, which you found so difficult to draw up, compares favourably with many others. We are unwilling to adopt any special form of report, as it is to a great extent a matter of taste and couvenience. The form which conveys the clearest idea of the work done and the results obtained is the chart form, of which you will find a specimen in most handbooks. A narrow column to the left is ruled off for notes on the treatment of the precipitate produced by the first group reagent, while the remainder of the page is devoted to the filtrate. On adding the second group reagent another column to the left is ruled off from the latter space, and so on. This form has the advantage of assigning a special place to each precipitate and filtrate. For such work as the Preliminary examination the best plan is to devote a column to the experiments made, and another to the results observed and the inferences drawn.

T. K. DUBLIN.-See remarks to "John."

VIGOVINA.—You give a very meagre account of your work. The proof of the absence of substances requires more attention; for example, you note that on heating the mixture (in a tube, no doubt) a sublimate was obtained. You probably noticed that there was no charring, and inferred that certain organic bodies were absent, but you say nothing about this in your report.

TYRO.—The only explanation we can offer of the reaction you obtained with starch paper is that the starch paper contained an iolide. Such a paper is used for the detection of nitrous acid.

BYNOL.—The absence of red fumes when a solution of a salt is warmed with sulphuric acid does not prove the absence of a nitrate. Under certain additions as to concentration, heat, &c., or in the presence of deoxidising

agents, nitrates would yield red fumes, hut unless you could be sure that these conditions were observed no decided inference could be drawn from a negative result.

PERSEVERANCE.—Anhydrous oxalic acid may be snhlimed with little decomposition, but no oxalato yields a sublimate of oxalic acid on heating. You did not adduce any proof that the gas evolved on heating with strong sulphuric acid consisted of carbon monoxide and dioxide.

H. McL. R.—Effervescence on the addition of an acid after ignition would show the probable presence of an organic salt, if you had any proof that the gas evolved was carbon dioxide. The precipitate you obtained with calcium chloride was calcium sulphate.

T.O.B.—According to your report you did not perform any experiment that would show whether a nitrate was present or absent. The same remark applies to most of the other acids.

DANWER and C. E. ASHBY .- See remarks to "H. McL. R."

POTASSIUM.—It would he difficult to say why you did not obtain the red fumes with copper or the hrown ring with ferrous sulphate, but if you repeat the experiments with a mixture of your own preparation you will probably find out the cause of your failure.

P. MACROCEPHALUS.—The test depending upon the colour produced on ignition with cobalt chloride must be used with caution, and only after a proper experimental study of the test with known substances. In the presence of fusible salts it is useless.

BOTANIC.—The precipitate you obtained with ammonium carbonate must have been due to magnesium, and it arose either from an insufficiency of ammonium chloride in the solution, or from the use of a too concentrated solution of the mixture of salts.

Leo.—The irritating fumes evolved on heating with sulphuric acid did not smell in the least like acetic acid; such a mistake ought to be impossible. It is important to he able to make a proper use of the sense of smell; carelessness in this respect may lead to serious mistakes.

TEMPUS EDAX RERUM.—If a sulphite were present, sulphur dioxide would have been evolved on merely adding hydrochloric acid to the solution

NENA.—You detected magnesium, but omitted to include it in the list of constituents.

SAPIENTIA.—Heated on a platinum wire the mixture gave a distinct potassium colouratiou to the flame.

NULLI SECUNDUM.—Your proof of the presence of tin is startling; you do not say whether the metallic heads you obtained were malleahle.

EUDEMA.—Elections and chemical investigations are clearly incompatible. You should practise the ferrous sulphate test for nitric acid, and try what is the smallest quantity you can detect. There are certain conditions to be observed which you can only find out in this way.

STYRAX.—Your supposed zinc sulphide was simply magnesium hydrate—you did not add enough ammonium chloride.

M. F. C. S.—There is no meution of a test for ammonium in your report One would not expect to find harium along with a sulphate in a mixture o salts readily soluble in water. We hope the next exercise will not prove so puzzling.

SALIPYRIN.—You detected ammonium, but omitted it in the list of constituents.

ACIDITIOUS.—There was no trace of effervescence on adding a dilute acid to the aqueous solution of the mixture.

SECOND HALF-YEARLY PRIZE.

The list above is the first score in the second series of competitions for the special prize offered by the Proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The object of this prize is to encourage students to compete steadily and consecutively. We offer Mendeléet's "Principles of Chemistry," or Fresenius's "Chemical Analysis—Qualitative and Quantitative," to be awarded to the student who obtains the largest number of marks in the Corner for Students during the last six months of the year 1892. Competitors will please use the same names or noms de plume throughout the six months. Certificates will be presented to those students who secure first, second, and third places when the marks for the series are totalled.

English Rewe.

Excursions.

Last Saturday was a day provided for the reduction of the population of London. The efflux by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway was appalling. London Bridge Station was gay, crammed, and humming between 8 and 9. Spottiswoode's men and girls had torn themselves away from The Chemist and Druggist and were off to Brighton until Tuesday. Lynch & Co.'s staff from Alders-

gate Street were following in their track, and Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. had a party of five hundred from Darttord and Holborn, who were going to Southsea. A CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST chiel went with the last. It was a lovely day for an outing, and a jolly party-larger, of course, than last year, for new ideas and fresh enterprise, originating with the two gentlemen constituting "the firm," mean more hands and heads to assist in carrying them out. Portsmouth Town Station was reached shortly before noon, and with consistent unanimity the hundreds made the Esplanade Hotel, Southsea, their beacon, for only at this point were all to meet together as a body—at dinner and tea. The party has become so large now that it is found to be impracticable to arrange for adequate "sports," and the firm is so thoroughly established in the United Kingdom that the committee can never be quite sure that the American authorities will favour them in the matter of weather. Sports in bad weather are a melancholy spectacle; but good weather without sports is a thing that Burroughs-Wellcome people know how to make the best use of. They go to Cowes and Ryde by steamboat and explore the Isle of Wight. The country round Portsmouth is found to be big enough for scores of parties of two or a multiple thereof, and the harbour of Portsmouth is liberally taken advantage of for boating with sail or oar. It was in directions such as these that the large company spent the interval between the early dinner and tea on Saturday. dinner, served in the Esplanade Hotel, was a cold collation of a sumptuous character, and after it Mr. H. S. Wellcome (who was chairman this year) intimated that the Lynch & Co. party telegraphed from Brighton their hearty wisbes for a good day. At that moment the torrents of rain were easying off, and when Mr. A. H. Mason rose to propose "The Firm," a gleam of sunshine welcomed his observations, and the company responded most heartily to his high commendation of the enterprise and personal qualities of Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Wellcome. In reply, Mr. Burroughs spoke of the cordial relations between "self and partner" and their employés, which sentiment Mr. Wellcome cordially seconded in chaste phrases. There was honest and hearty cheering when he announced that the progress of the business this past six months had been such as to astonish even Mr. Burroughs and him, and he considered that it would not have been possible for them to cope with the largely increased demand for their goods had not the employes worked with their hearts as well as their hands. Through Mr. Sudlow, for the City staff, and Mr. Searl, for the Dartford, the employés replied to Mr. Wellcome's teast. Mr. Sudlow, as always, was eloquent and humorous, and he explained that not one penny of the expense of the day's entertainment was contributed by them, the firm defraying the whole of it. He threw a little more light upon the gratifying increase of the firm's business, and it was capped by Mr. Burroughs, who said, in proposing "The Visitors," that the firm were to double the shale of the profits given to the employes. From half-past 1 to halfpast 6 was filled in the manner already indicated. At 630 tea was served in the hotel, the stewards were thanked for their services (Mr. Astill, hon. sec., replying), and at 8 o'clock the special train started on its return to London. From beginning to end it was a day of good things, even the rain favouring the company while all were engaged in the dining room. Not a drop fell after that.

The employés of Messrs. Lynch & Co., of Aldersgate Street, held their annual "beanfeast" on Saturday last at Brighton. They dined at the Criterion, Queen's Road. Mr. H. Booth-Fuller (traveller) occupied the chair, and Mr. Vineall (warehouse) faced him in the vice-chair. The Chairman gave the toast of "The Firm," which, he aptly remarked, still retained, through the energy of its head, its good name against all competitors. Notwithstanding the "great era of cutting," the union of employés with the firm enabled them still to maintain that "a good atticle commands a fair price." The toast having been heartily drunk, Mr. Paddon (town representative) proposed "The Warehouse," and with a few well-chosen words expressed the good wishes of those working "outside" for those "within." Drives to the Devit's Dyke and Rottingdean and other pleasures filled up the day most agreeably.

Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, Great Marlborough Street, W., took their staff to Brighton on Saturday last, and a substantial dinner was served in the banqueting-hall of the Royal Pavilion. Mr. Arthur B. Kent was in the chair, and

Mr. Ernest N. Kent was vic:-chairman. The proceedings were marked by cordial good feeling bet ween employers and employed, nearly two hundred being present at the dinner. After the usual loyal toasts, which were given with great heartiness, Mr. Benwell, sen, proposed "Success to the Firm," and in a neat little speech took the letters K. E. N. T. as a text to signify, "knowledge, enterprise, notoriety, and tact." The whole of the arrangements were carried out by the stewards, Messrs. Hawtin and Tindley, and all present pronounced the outing, dinner, and everything a great success, the weather being very favourable.

The staff of Messrs. Fletcher Fletcher & Stevensor, of the North London Chemical Works, were entertained to a strawberry tea and a substantial supper at the residence of Mr.

F. W. Fletcher, Enfield, on Saturday last.

Ringing the Doctor's Bell.

Joseph M. L. Gleeson, who was assistant at Dr. O'Regan's dispensary at London Fields, and who at North London Police Court recently was bound over to keep the peace, was again before the Court, on Friday last, on a summons to show cause why his 10l. recognisances should not be estreated. The police had taken out this summons because the defendant had again gone to the dispensary which he once occupied, and rang the bell and annoyed his successor. Mr. Edmunds, solicitor, who appeared for the defendant, urged that the offence was too trivial to construe into a breach of the peace. He said Mr. Gleeson was going to Chingford, and would not go near the place again. Mr. Corser: If he goes he need not expect any further leniency. I shall dismiss this summors on payment of costs.

Institute of Chemists.

The reformers of this body have not done with it yet. Next week, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry in London, there will be a meeting of the Reform Association at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street, at 5 P.M., on Wednesday, to receive a report from the committee and to discuss matters relative to the management of the Institute.

Is Coffee a Disinfectant?

At the ordinary meeting of the St. George the Martyr Vestry, held at the Vestry Hall, Borough Road, some discnssion took place in reference to the disinfecting of the parish. Dr. Waldo, the medical efficer, stated that for some years past the chemicals used by the Vestry for disinfecting purposes had cost about 801. a year, and he was of opinion that the money was well spent, and that the present system should be continued.

Mr. Hennesy asked the doctor whether he had ever heard of, or tried, the plan of disinfecting by means of coffee. The system was very popular in Asiatic countries, and was con-

sidered to be very effectual as a disinfectant.

Dr. Waldo said he had travelled very considerably in Oriental countries, and had heard of the process, but had never seen it in operation. He was of opinion that it might act as a deodorant, but he certainly did not think it could in any degree be regarded as a disinfectant, and therefore he could not advocate its use as such.

Carbolic acid Poisonicg.

On July 8, Mr. A. Langham, the deputy-coroner for East Surrey, held an inquiry concerning the death of Joseph Barleycorn, who committed suicide by taking a quantity of

carbolic acid.

Mr. Chailes John Fryer was called, and said he was a chemist carrying on business at 410 Wandsworth Read, and shortly before six o'clock on the previous Thursday evening the deceased man called at his shop, and requested to be supplied with some carbolic acid. Witness asked him what kind he would have, but he did not appear to know there was more than one kind, and said he wanted it for the purpose of cleaning the drains at his residence. Witness supplied him with a bottle containing 4 cz, and told him to be very careful not to let it touch his skin, and to dilute it with half a gallon of water before using it. There was nothing at all strange in the deceased's manner, and he appeared to be perfectly sober.

The Coroner: I understand that there is no restriction whatever placed on the sale of carbolic acid?

Witness: None whatever. And it is not necessary that it should bear a label.

The Coroner: It is an article which is being constantly

asked for, is it not?
Witness: Yes; and especially at this time of the year,

when there is a good deal of fever about.

Dr. Brent deposed to being called to the deceased, but when he arrived he was almost gasping his last, and little could be done to assist him, as he had swallowed an ounce of the acid. Five drops would have been a dangerous dose.

The jury ultimately found that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

Last week a lad, aged 15, died at Plaistow through drinking carbolic acid, which had been placed on a windowsill in the yard after being used for cleansing the drains.

An inquest was held last week, at Ratcliffe, tonching the death of Emily Lomax. The deceased had suffered from infinenza in the early part of the year, and was in a very depressed condition. She took carbolic acid, and died.

A Surgeon's Earnings.

In the Westminster County Court, on Thursday, his Honour Judge Bayley had before him the case of Bond v. Price, on an application by the defendant to reduce a former order made against him. He is a surgeon in Hatton Garden, and holds the position of medical officer to the Holborn Union. He was, he said, totally unable to comply with the order which had been made on June 6, and he asked to be allowed to pay in instalments of 3 guineas a quarter. It was true he was medical officer to the Holborn Union, for which he received 100 guineas a year; but beyond that he did not make more than 50l. a year by his practice as a surgeon. He had been laid up for a long time with influenza and bronchitis, and this and serious domestic difficulties had brought him to a state of impecaniosity. He thought he could pay 3 guineas a quarter. The Judge made an order in the terms asked for.

Seidlitz powders in Essex.

Mr. T. A. Pooley, the public analyst for Essex, in his quarterly report, says that among the adultenated drugs submitted to him for analysis were two seidlitz powders, which he found were not prepared in accordance with the formula of the British Pharmaco; œia.

A Bogus "Insect destroyer."

At Hastings Borough Police Conrt, on Saturday, Joseph Griffen was charged with stealing 3s. 6d. by means of a trick from Mr. Atkins. It appears that prisoner sold to plaintiff a compound for destroying insects, and which was supposed to have been manufactured by a company known as "The Griffonia Company." Mr. H. F. Cheshire, the borough analyst, stated that he had examined the fluid, and found that it was composed of 10 grs. of solid matter, which appeared to be a dye, to a gallon of water. He found no trace of chemicals whatever. He tested it, but could not see that it had any material effect upon insects. Mrs. Mary Ellen Millson, manageress to Mr. Henry Jasper, confectioner, White Rock, said she purchased three bottles of the fluid from the prisoner. She had tried it on ants, but it did not seem to have any effect. Inspector Oldhamstead, of the City of London police, said there was no such title as "The Griffonia Company" in Mincing Lane, London. Prisoner said he had no intention of playing a trick. He saw the recipe to make the stuff in the Cornhill Magazine for 1854, and maintained that, if used in sufficient quantities, it would drive insects away. The Bench convicted, and sentenced prisoner to one month's hard labour.

Poisons in Beverage bottles.

It is, perhaps, idle to expect much result from protests against the carelessness which allows poisons to be left about in bottles of all shapes and sizes such as ordinarily contain customary beverages, but at least some provision might be made by which such bottles should be labelled "Poison." Persons can now go to oilshops, and, no matter what vessels they take, the poisons placed in them are not labelled "Poison." If a person went to a chemist, then the bottle

would have to be labelled "Poison." While grocers and oilshops are allowed to sell poisons they ought certainly to be placed under similar restrictions as to labelling.—British Medical Journal.

Excited over the Election.

Mr. Thomas Baylis Ellery, a clerk residing at 43 Christie Road, South Hackney, was found dead in a garden in Annis Road, South Hackney, on Wednesday of last week. There were two hottles lying beside deceased, one of which was labelled, "Laudanum; poison," and the other "Chlorodyne." Deceased was said to have been been very excited over the election. He was in the habit of taking narcotics, and the Coroner's jury attributed death to an excess hy misadventure. Deceased tried to poison himself with laudanum six years ago, and had been in a depressed state ever since.

Theft of Syphons.

At the Marylebone Police Court, William Johnson, 45 King Street, Notting Hill, and George Jackson, 45, of the same address, were charged with being in the unlawful possession of a carrenter's axe and two glass syphons. William Phillips, 19, of Chapel Street, Portland Town, was charged with stealing the syphons, worth 4s, the property of G. R. Parkes, chemist and druggist, of 196 Belsize Road. Mr. Parkes said the prisoner Phillips had been in his employ for three years, and he had believed him to be honest, but he now feared that this was not the first transaction of this kird. Detective Sergeant Welham, S, who arrested Phillips, said the latter told him the other prisoners gave him a shilling for the syphons. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and the magistrate sentenced them each to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Lime Contracts.

At the meeting of the London County Council, on Tuesday, it was reported that nine tenders had been received in response to the advertisement for 6,000 tons of lime. The prices range from 15s per ton (the lowest) to 20s. per ton (the highest). Two of the tenders were for the supply of quantities less than 6,000 tons. The Council resolved to accept the lowest tender—viz, that of Messrs. C. Christopherson & Co., for the supply of 6,000 tons of lime at 15s. per ton.

The County Council's Chemist's Department.

Gn April 5 the General Purposes Committee of the London County Council reported to the Council that they had granted to Mr. P. A. Estcourt, a second-class assistant in the chemist's department, two months' leave of absence on half-pay in consequence of ill-health. At the meeting of the Council, on Tuesday last, it was reported that, Mr. Estcourt not having returned at the end of two months, his father was communicated with, and the committee learnt from him that Mr. P. A. Estcourt was abroad, and that his health had not sufficiently improved to enable him to return to work. The father asked that his son's place in the Council's service might be kept open some time longer without pay, and, as the chemist had a temporary assistant in Mr. Estcourt's place, the committee thought that this arrangement might be allowed until the end of September. The recommendation was agreed to.

The Kensington Analyst's Salary.

The Kensington Vestry have decided to increase the salary of the analyst, Mr. Charles E. Cassal, F.I.C., from 350l. to 400l. per arnum, subject to some slight alterations in the terms of his arrangement with the Vestry.

Suicide of an Analytical Chemist.

Mr. Cartar, coroner, held an inquest at Deptford last week on the body of John Cox, aged 56 years, described as an analytical chemist, of Kerry Villa, Kerry Road, Deptford. The deceased appeared to have inflicted a severe wound in his left arm below the elbow, and to have died from exhaustion in consequence of loss of blood. He had suffered for two years from a painful abscess in his side. A verdict of suicide whilst labouring under mental derangement was returned.

The Sale of Poisonous Proprietary Medicines.

Receoily an inquest was held at Rochester on the body of an infant, whose death, it was alleged, was due to a dose of cough-mixture, which contained morphia, supplied from the shop of Mr. Tack, a herbalist. The jury, however, returned a verdict of death from natural causes, and since then Superintendent Broadbridge has been in communication with the Public Prosecutor upon the question of the legality of the sale of the medicine, and at first it was thought that proceedings would be taken; but as Mr. Tuck has since died, and his wife and daughter acted under his instructions, the matter will be allowed to drop, and Mrs. Tuck bas promised to sell no more of the mixture.

The Bermondsey Mystery.

At the inquest now being held regarding the death of the woman whose body was found in a scable at Bermondsey, Inspector O Dea said that a laudanum bottle had been found in the stable, and it had been ascertained that a man having the appearance of a horsekeeper purchased a shillingsworth of laudanum at Mr Smart's, a chemist, of 27 Aldgate, on May 27. The inquiry has been adjourned in order that an analysis of the stomach and its contents may be made.

Chemists as Complainants.

Mr. Frederick R. Bell, of Swaffham, chemist, charged a servant, at the Petty Sessions, with stealing four gold studs. The girl pleaded guilty, and was fined 10s, or seven days.

At Southport Police Court, on July 7, Frederick Spiney, assistant to Mr. J. Joye, chemist, London Street, was complainant in an assault case. A man named Cogrove, who had been frequently convicted before, went into the shop and offered a comb for sale. He became abusive, and Mr. Spiney, going to fetch a policeman, was struck in the chest. Cosgrove was fined 11. and costs, or twenty-eight days.

Frish News.

Hitting Them Agan.

At the Belfast Summons Court last week Messrs. J. & J. Haslet, wholesale chemists and druggists, were summoned for having failed to comply with the terms of a notice in writing, dated June 30, 1892, requesting them to take down or secure the dangerous portions of their recently burned premises at North Street. The Bench ordered the dangerous portion to be at once taken down or securely burnicaded.

A Disputed Account.

Last week. at the Navan Quarter Sessions, an action was brought by Mr. Thomas Moore, wholesale druggist, Belfast, against Elizabeth Harre to recover 41 is 6d alleged to be due for goods sold and delivered on May 11, 1891. Plaintiff deposed that the defendant had ordered goods through his treveller amounting to 6l, of which 2l, had been paid. The defendant stated that she ordered some patent medicines, pills, and porous plastors; that a double quantity of each at ticle was sent, and that she warned the plaintiff to remove the surplus goods at his own expense, which he had not done. She had never ordered goods from the plaintiff until his traveller called on her, and then she had only authorised 2l, worth altogether. After evidence the Court held that the whole amount of defendant's hability was 2l, 14s, 2d, As 2l bad been paid by defendant, a decree was made for the payment of 14s, 2l, the defendant to return all the goods not ordered.

Pharmaceutical Licence Examination.

The following were the papers set at the recent (July) examinations:—

MATERIA MEDICA.

R J. Montgomery, M.B., F.R.C.S.

(Three Questions to be answered.)

1. Palv. aromaticus—give a brief description of each of the bodies contained in this powder.

- 2. Lapulus—give the B.P. definition, characters, and preparations, with doses.
 - 3. Name and describe accurately the oils in pitch plaster.
 - 4. Valerian rhizome—characters, dose, and preparations.
 5. Theriaca—definition, characters, test, and preparations.

BOTANY.

(Answer Two Questions.)

1. Give a botanical description of Scotch fir.

2. What are the characters of the fern family.

3. Mention and describe the different forms of stem which are met with, giving examples from the B.P.;

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Dr. Ninian Falkiner.

(Answer Three)

- 1. How may the following acid radicals be distinguished by chemical tests: -Sulphate, sulphite, thiosulphate, sulphide?
- 2. What are the official preparations of silver? How are they prepared? Give equations. Also give the tests for silver.

3. What is the formula and true chemical nature of phenol?

How is it obtained? And tests for recognition.

4. Give an accurate account of the estimation of dilute HCN by the method adopted in the B.P.

GENERAL CHEMISTRY.

Dr. Ninian Falkiner.

(Answer Two.)

1. Woat weight of lead iodide will result from the double decomposition of 100 grains of KI with Po(NO3)2?

2. Define the following terms :- Equivalent, electrolysis,

allotropic, isomeric, organic chemistry.

3. How can menthane be obtained by [the method of

4. Estimate the strength of a given solution of thiosulphate of sodium.

PHARMACY.

John Evans, L.R.C.S.I., L.A.H.

1. State the formula of pil. ferri iodid. Describe the mode of preparing the liquor for it and for the syrup. ferri iodid.

2. The ointments of the alkaloids—state how made and strength of each.

3. Mention suppositories of BP., giving ingredients of those containing glyceriae, and describing minutely those which are poisonous, stating name and quantity of active ingredient.

4. Name the preparations of jalap, with dose of each. State accurately how the extract is made.

5. What are the ingredients in pil. galbani co., and how are they directed to be mixed?

Prizes for Pharmacy and Chemistry.

Prizes for the summer session of the Schools of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, have been awarded as follows: For pharmacy—1st, Mr. R. M. Hamilton, 3l. and medal; 2nd, Mr. H. B. S. Montgomery, 1l. and certificate. For chemistry—1st, Mr. H. E. Eardley, 3l. and medal; 2nd, Mr. H. F. Conyngham, 11. and certificate.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Preliminary Examination — Miss M. F. Pierse; Messrs. A. Galashau, D. S. Jardin, C. S. O'Hare, F. Harpur, R. H. Mervyn, W. G. Mitchell, J. J. Gibney, W. R. Hamilton, W. W. C. McBride passed. Four candidates were rejected.

Licence Examination .- Messrs. R. S. Moore, T. J. Walsh, G. F. Walsh, T. Whelehan, G. F. Stevenson, M. L. Tierney, R. J. Cahir, W. J. Hartnett, C. O'Connor, J. H. F. Graham, H. A. Kelso, J. W. Peatt have passed.

Scotch A ws.

Short Sunday Hours.

At present four Edinburgh firms—namely, Messis. J. Robertson & Co., Messis. Gardiner & Ainslie, Mr. J. B. Stephenson, and Mr. Peter Boa-are trying a very commendable experiment in the direction of curtailing their business hours on Suudays. The usual Sunday hours in Edinburgh are from 10 to 1045 A.M., from 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 PM. The firms referred to have reduced the time they open in the evening to one hour—namely, from 7 to 8.

Ediaburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The first annual "sports," under the auspices of the recently formed Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club, and confined to amateurs connected with pharmacy, were held at Powderhall Grounds, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, July 6. There was a large turnout of spectators, notwithstanding that the weather was extremely unpleasant, rain falling heavily at intervals. The prizes competed for, some of them very handsome, had been presented by Mr. Thomas Beecham, Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Mr. Richard Clark, Messrs. Duncan, Flock-hart & Co., Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing, Messrs. Lever Brothers, Messrs. John Mackay & Co., Mr. David McLaren, Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson, Messrs. Gosnell, and Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co. All the events had attracted a considerable number of entries, and they were for the most part keenly contested. The following are the results:-

Putting the ball.—1, G. F. Anderson; 2. W. J. Smith. 100-yards flat-race handicap.—1, S. Cooney; 2, George Somerville; 3, W. J. Smith. High jump —1, W. J. Smith; 2, T. Welsh.

One-mile bicycle handicap -1, W. B. Cowie; 2, James Robertson; 3, J. Laughton.

Quarter-mile flat-race handicap -1, George Somerville; 2, James Robertson; 3, Wm. Irons.

Half-mile flat-race handicap.-1, J. P. Gibb; 2, W. A.

Purdie; 3, W. Melrose.

Two-miles bicycle handicap.—1, J. Robertson; 2, J.

Laughton; 3. W. B. Cowie

One-mile flat-race handicap.—1, R. K. Kinninmont; 2, J. P. Gibb; 3, J. Blake.

A consolation race was won by A. P. de Sainte Claire. In the one-mile bicycle handicap an unfortunate spill occurred, and one of the competitors upset was slightly injured.

A swimming competition in connection with the sports had been decided at the Edinburgh Corporation Baths on June 29, Mr. J. D. Horsburgh being first, and Mr. R. Wood second.

Mr. Robert Dick (of Messrs. Duncan Flockhart & Cc.) presided at the presentation of prizes, and the prizes were presented by Miss Dick.

Aberdeen Chemists on Picnic.

The Aberdeen and North of Scotland Society of Chemists and Druggists went to Braemar on Wednesday. July 6, for their annual picnic. The excursion was the largest and most successful ever held under the auspices of the Society. party of fifty-seven left the city by the 7.50 A.M. Deeside train, and arrived at Ballater two hours later. They proceeded by coaches to Braemar, where a substantial dinner was provided at the Invercauld Arms Hotel. Only four toasts followed the dinner. These, which were all given by the Chairman, were "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales, &c," "The Strangers," coupled with Mr. T. Ritchie, Manchester, and "The Ladies," to which Mr. G. J. Shepherd, Aberdeen, responded. Oratory over, coaches were again called for to convey the party to the Linn of Dee. There were slight showers on the journey, but they were not enough to interfere with the enjoyment of the lovely highland scenery surrounding the residence of the Duke of Fife. After tea at Bracmar the return journey was taken, and Aberdeen was reached at 9 P.M. Amongst the visitors were Mr. Ainslie, junr. (Gardner & Ainslie, Edinburgh), Mr. Clark (Sumner & Co., Liverpool), Mr. Ritchie (Standring, Son & Co., Man chester), Mr. Fox (R. Hendrie & Co., London), Mr Cunningham (I. & H. Smith & Co, Edinburgh), Mr. Beanmont (Piukerton & Gibson, Edinburgh), and Mr. Fraser (Inverness). The President, Mr. Johnston, was in the party, and Mr. John Cruickshank, the convener of the committee, spared himself no trouble to make everyone comfortable.

The Photographic Convention.

The annual meetings of the Photographic Convention of Great Britain were held this week in Edinburgh, for the first time since it was instituted. They were inaugurated by a reception, which took place on Monday evening in the Royal Scottish Geographical Society's Hall. At that function there was a large attendance, the Lord Provost being among the number, and giving a welcome in the name of the citizens. Mr. George Davison, the President for the year, then delivered an address, in the course of which he dealt with the artistic application of photography, the state of the progress and the new methods employed in that direction. No one method in photography had the monopoly of all the qualities. The artist in miniature might have as much perception as the impressionist of broader treatment, although it might be a different perception. The subtle combination and direction of line and arrangement of light and dark spaces, or the charm of naturalness and effect of the spirit, and characteristic of natural scenes or incidents, were the distinguishing characteristics. The man who married the two methods in his expression by painting, without seeming effort, was the genius they all conspired to worship. The lecturer proceeded to speak of the need for a State photographic record office, and also of a photographic institute where photo-mechanical processes, industrial applications of photography and methods, and experiments could be taught. The Society of Arts, he suggested, might possibly help to initiate a movement to supply the national want of such a school. A great exhibition in London practically showing the extent to which photography was applied in sciences, industries, and the arts, would, he believed, be a good proof of the need of such an enterprise. Photographic art exhibitions more on the lines of ordinary painters' galleries had, he said, done something by selection to raise the standing of photographs as pictures. There was, he held, more interest in pictorial photography, and greater advance in that respect in this country than in any other. Mr. Davison was thanked for his address.—On Tuesday an excursion took place to Melrose and Dryburgh. Wednesday was devoted to business, papers upon photographic subjects having been read by Mr. H. P. Robinson (Tunbridge Wells), Miss Catherine Weed Barnes (New York), and Mr. A. Pringle (London). The programme for Thursday included an excursion to St. Andrews and Dunfermline, with a meeting in the evening to hear several papers. For Friday excursions were arranged to Dalmeny and Cramond Bridge, and Roslin and Hawthornden.

Aberdeen Infirmary Dispensership.

Mr. George Cowie, Ph.C., who has occupied this position for several years, has resigned the appointment, and Mr. H. M. Dugan has been selected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dugan is a well-known athlete, being a member of the Aberdeen Club, which has of late been winning all along the line and lately gained the notable distinction of being the champion club in Britain. Mr. Cowie, who has done some good work within the past two years as tutor to the local pharmacy classes, is now studying medicine.

Scottish Drug Company.

At a meeting of the principal creditors of the Scottish Drng Company (Limited), held in London last week, it was manimously resolved that the creditors should support the proposal of the shareholders' committee to take up the debentures of the reconstructed company, redeemable by periodical ballots within three years, said debentures to be secured by the assets of the company as reconstructed. It was intimated at the meeting that shareholders and a large number of the creditors had already agreed to take up a large proportion of the debentures, several of the latter having agreed to accept the balance of their claim in the liquidation in debenture bonds at 5 per cent.

French Pharmaceutical Rews.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A CHEMICAL EXPERT IN TROUBLE.—It is sufficiently rare to find that a man who gets a loan of 12,000% and at once disappears is not a swindler, to make it worth while to record a fact of the kind. The chemist whose arrest was announced in the French pharmacentical news of last week has been released from prison as an honest man. A committee of chemists was appointed to examine the nature of the claimed invention, and found it to be a matter of some importance. It consists of the chemical production of a very light metal, having great force of resistance, and which can be sold at a very low price. The expert chemist had hidden part of the money lent to him in his cellar at Montfermeil, and thus was able to satisfy the claims of the party who had made the heavy loan.

RAVACHOL EXPIATES HIS CRIMES.—The famons anarchist, anthor of the Rne de Clichy ontrage last April, which wrecked M. Fournier's pharmacy, and so nearly caused the death of his wife and new-born child, met his fate under the gnillotine last Monday morning at Montbrison. The details of the outrage in question were duly published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The infamous wretch met his fate with some show of bravado, and the knife of the guillotine fell before he had scarcely terminated a blasphemous and obscene song. Ravachol has been credited with having been connected with pharmacy in his early life, but nothing definite on the subject has been proved. The skill shown by him in manufacturing explosives tended to prove, however, that he had more than a superficial knowledge of chemistry.

CHOLERA IN PARIS .- That we have cholera in Paris is a fact which cannot be denied, but not to the extent that London journalists in quest of sensational headlines would have us believe. Cases of "cholera nostras" or "choleriform diarrhea," as the malady is just now being called, are very few. Some of the western Paris snburbs have been slightly visited, but the city itself is comparatively free, except, perhaps, in the crowded districts of the working classes. The Prefecture of Police has issued a circular relative to the special medical service recently organised with a view of coping with any serions ontbreak. Dr. Dnbief is specially charged with the study of disinfectants. Pharmacists are naturally amongst the first to be aware of the serious outbreak of any epidemic, and the correspondent of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was able to assnre himself last Tuesday that matters have not gone beyond a normal state, after a careful inquiry at a number of Paris pharmacies. Cases of diarrhoea exist, but not more than is usual at this time of the year, and it is not surprising to learn that the trade in disinfectants is becoming brisk. Some of the Paris newspapers published last Monday alarming news concerning the state of M. Pasteur. According to them, the famons savant was suffering from a severe attack of cholera at his country seat at Villenenve l'Etang, near Garches. It transpires, however, that M. Pasteur is in a very satisfactory state of health.

ILLEGAL PHARMACY.—As is generally known, a section of the Germinal law, Year XI., still in vigour, prohibits the sale in France of anything that can be considered as a pharmaceutical product, except by duly qualified pharmacists. A grocer, named Trottin, of Vitré, has just been condemned for contravening this law. He was ordered to pay a fine of 500f., but, thanks to the recent Bérenger law, which gives the judge the option of postponing the sentence, he escapes this time.—Under the same law druggists are prohibited from selling drngs in medicinal doses. This has cansed the rivalry existing between the pharmacists and druggists of Reims to be brought to a climax. The former decided to try to put an end to the competition of their unqualified townsmen. As a result, two diuggists appeared before the Correctional Tribnnal of the city on the charge of illegally exercising pharmacy. The trial was somewhat enrious. The usual procedure had been followed to prove the offence. Two persons were delegated by the pharmacists to purchase medicaments from the druggists. Iodide of potassium, iodine, and quinine, in small quantities, were the articles selected in

order to show that medicinal doses were sold. The druggists fell into the trap, and at the right moment an arm of the law, in the form of a "huissier," appeared to prove the offence. Mai're Taillefer represented the interests of pharmacy. He contended that druggists can only sell simple drugs, and in wholesale quantities, and the defendants had sold compound drugs, and in medicinal doses. The illegality, he considered, was flagrant; he asked for a fine of 500f., an equal sum as damage, and the insertion of the judgment in all the newspapers of the district. Counsel for the defence maintained that the offence did not exist; the drugs sold were of a simple nature, and no prejudice was occasioned, as the customers were not bona fide. The tribunal fell in with the latter views, and gave judgment for the defendants, with costs. The "huissier" who accompanied the parties delegated by the pharmacists was censured by the judge. Reims druggists have thus an authority behind them which they will probably not be slow to use to their own ad vantage.

Foreign and Colonial News.

SALT AT 1d. PER OZ.—The $Rio\ News$ states that salt is selling at a dollar per litre in Goyaz just now.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS will be held in Rome during the Jast week of September, and it is probable that it will be a success.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CAPE CHEMIST—On June 15, Mr. C. H. Rhodes, a chemist and a well-known Kimberley citizen, formerly of Fort Beaufort and Graham's Town, died suddenly in his dispensary.

A NEW GERMAN COMPANY.—The chemical factory of Messrs. Vorster & Grüneberg, in Kalk, near Cologne, has been transferred to a limited company with a capital of 4,500,000m. The price paid for the business is the amount of the last ten years' profits.

A JAVA EXHIBITION—Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indian Colonies, will hold an exhibition in 1893. The show is to comprise all products of the Dutch Colonies, as well as articles of foreign origin which are, or may be, used in the Dutch Indies. Mr. S. B. Zeveryn, of Batavia, has accepted the office of president of the Exhibition Commission.

CANADIAN PHARMACY DEGREE—The first examination for the Phm.B. of the Toronto University has been held, and twenty-three candidates from the Ontario College of Pharmacy have passed, acquitting themselves with great credit. The first one to receive the degree was Professor Heebner, who directs the pharmacy classes at the College. It was complimentary in his case.

THE BUITENZORG BOTANICAL GARDENS.—On May 18 lest the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Buitenzorg Botanical Gardens was celebrated with considerable festivity. Dr. Treub, the director, reviewed the history of the gardens in a long speech, which has since been published in pamphlet form. An interesting feature in the festivities was the presentation to the Garden of a handsome address of congravulation and appreciation signed by a number of the principal German scientists.

AMERICAN TRADE-MARKS—The following trade-marks were registered at Washington, U.S.A., on June 28:—
"W. W. W.," for stomach, liver, &c., remedies, by W. H. Daniels, Dubuque, Iowa; Howards' well-known engraved medal label, for internal and external remedies, by Howards & Sons, London; "Kill'em," and figure of an insect, for a preparation for destroying vermin on the body, by F. W. Baker and Henry Levy, Chicago; "Pancura," for topical remedies, by M. Gebhart & Son, Baltimore; "Dr. Wood's Norway Pire Syrup," for cough-syrup, by Foster, Milburn & Co, Buffalo; "Otcnga," on a black background, for tablets for female complaints, by F. Plumb, Saginaw, Mich.; "Root, Bark and Blossom," for blood, &c., remedies, by E. C. Vick, Newark; "Microzotal," for antiseptics, by C. Truax, Green & Co, Chicago; "Hygeia," for phosphated extract of wild cherry, by A. G. Thompson, Chicago; "India bouquet," for perfumes, by the firm of Solon Palmer, New York.

ONTARIO CHEMISTS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY .- It was mentioned last week that this company was about to be formed. Latest advices show that it has been, with the following as the first directors: -P. C. Blaicher, Esq., Mayor of the City of Hamilton; John J. Hall, Esq., Woodstock, President Ontario College of Pharmacy; John A. Clark, Esq., Hamilton, Ex-President Ontario College of Pharmacy; William T Strong, Esq., London; A. B. Petrie, Esq., Guelph, Vice President Ontario College of Pharmacy; Vice-President Guelph and Ontario Loan and Savings Company; R. A. Harrison, Esq., Dunnville, President Brantford District Droggists' Association; W. A. Howell, Esq., Hamil-ton. The officers (provisional) are:—President, P. C. Blaicher; vice-president, W. T. Strong; secretary-treasurer, John A. Clark. Only qualified members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in business on their own account as retail druggists, and residing in the province of Ontario, may hold shares, the objects of the company being to manufacture "simple household remedies, toilet articles, &c., under the supervision of competent pharmacists, who, having selected the formulas with great care, would have them prepared by a qualified chemist under the control of a board of directors composed of intelligent druggists."

THE FLUCKIGER TESTIMONIAL.—The Pharmaceutische Zeitung states that a sum of 12,722f was contributed for Professor Flückiger's testimonial, and a further sum of 7,127f has been gathered by personal friends of the Professor in North America. The following are the numbers of sub-cribers in different countries and the amounts subscribed:—

					Francs
Germany		219 s	ubscribe	rs gave	3,669
Switzerland		191	21	39	1,365
Russia		118	,,	: ,	870
France		4 L	• • •	.,	660
Hagland		33	•1	2.2	3,573
Norway		2}	- 11	.,	300
Ic.lv		27	71	19	341
Austria		2!	,,	11	411
Denma k		9	••	21	4 38
Holian l		6	,,,	11	93
North Ame	rica	6	11	,,	263
Sweden		6	**	**	53
Brazil		6	11	.,	155
India		6	**	12	336
Australia		2	11	11	27
Belgium		2	,,	**	30
Turk y		1	**	11	10
Spain		1		*5"	25

PHARMACY IN QUEBEC. - The Pharmaceutical Association of this province met at Montreal on June 14 in annual meeting. The report submitted by the Council was a satisfactory one, and showed that in the course of the year some success had attended the efforts of the Council to enforce the annual payment of dues by medical men who keep open shop. Slight alterations had been made in the examinations, especially in the matter of marks for the Miner and Major, 60 per cent. of marks in the aggregate being in future required for a pass. The financial statement showed a balance of \$2,033, but Mr. Contant thought this was not very satisfactory. In his address Mr. Henry R. Gray, the president, spoke of the history of the Society, paying a special compliment to two gentlemen from England, Nathan Mercer and Dr. I. Baker Edwards, who in 1867 became able coadjutors of the friends of pharmaceutical progress in Montreal, and reorganised the Association of 1864. From this effort the present Association has arisen. Mr. Gray also spoke of competition by grocers and storekeepers, advocating a laisser faire policy; but the meeting was not altogether with him, and, the sale of drugs and chemicals by photographers having been discussed, it was agreed that the p'otographers' exempting clause in the Pharmacy Act should be struck out, and a motion to promote an amendment Bill in the next session of the Legislature was agreed to. The following rersons were elected members of Council:—Henry R. Gray, Joseph Contant, A. E. Du Berger, L. A. Bernard, Ed. Giroux, jun., and David Watson.

CALIFORNIAN FLOWERS are not strong enough to warrant the foundation of a perfume industry there, and the idea has been abandoned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Freland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on July 6 at No. 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 o'clock. The President (Mr. William Hayes) was in the chair; and the ther members of the Council present were Messrs. Wells, Grindley, Conyngham, Lyons, Gibson, Hodgson (Freasurer), Dr. Burnes, Simpson, Beggs, and Professor Tichborne.

REGISTRATION OF APOTHECARIES AS PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

A letter was received from the Privy Council on the subject of the regulation made by the Council on April 6 with respect to the registration of licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall as pharmaceutical chemists. The letter stated that such licentiates were entitled, under section 22 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) of 1875, to be registered without passing any examination; and that only a fee of 31. 3s. could be charged.

The PRESIDENT said that letter was written by direction of the Attorney-General without a full consideration of the matter; and as he (the President) thought there was no use in continuing the correspondence, he wrote requesting an interview, which was granted. Accordingly Mr. Wells, Mr. Grindley and himself had a conversation with Sir William Kaye, who at first seemed not to take the situation in, but eventually understood and acquiesced in their views, and promised to set matters right.

Mr. HODGSON: Then the matter is in abeyance? The PRESIDENT: The matter is in abeyance.

Mr. Grindley: We can refuse to register any man who is not qualified under the old rules and regulations of the Apothecaries' Hall. He must be qualified under their Act, and must have served seven years' apprenticeship.

Mr. HODGSON: And the men coming up under the new arrangement are men who may have put in only three months' practical pharmacy, and that is what you object to, and very properly.

DISPENSARY COMPOUNDERS.

The PRESIDENT: Since the last meeting we have had a letter from the Local Government Board in reference to the question of accepting our licentiates as the apothecaries of dispensaries. Mr. Grindley and I had a very satisfactory interview with Dr. Mooney, and I have made a note of the result on the letter. He assured us that since the previous deputation waited on him, whenever any vacancy for a compounder of medicine had occurred in any dispensary his Board had issued an order to the effect that the office might be filled by either a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist or an apothecary, according as the committee thought fit, and that that course—which was quite equivalent to a sealed order—the Board would continue to observe.

Mr. Wells: That is very satisfactory.

Mr. GRINDLEY: They won't take the direct way of withdrawing the scaled order, but they go the circumlocutory way—that is, they will issue an amended instruction to the committee of the dispensary whenever a vacancy occurs.

Mr. Wells: Before any appointment is made the vacancy is to be notified to the Local Government Board, and they will send an order to appoint somebody; and they have seated now that a man of either one class or the other may be appointed.

Mr. GRINDLEY: They also stated that if we found in any case that our man did not get as good a chance as any other, they would take action on our bringing the matter before

them.

Mr. Wells: We should take some step for the purpose of informing public bodies as to the position of our licentiates. I have been informed that recently, in reply to an advertisement, two of our licentiates offered themselves for the position of dispenser in a public institution. They were told that they were not eligible. Afterwards the committee of the institution could not get an apothecary, and then they appointed one of our men.

The PRESIDENT: Perhaps Mr. Wells and Mr. Grindley would draw up a circular on the subject, and submit it to us

at our next meeting.

The suggestion was approved.

WANTS TO BE A DRUGGIST.

A letter was received from Mr. John Pelin, of Edenderry, respectfully requesting the Council to reconsider his application to be registered as a druggist without examination. He stated that for twenty-five years before his father's death he was the part proprietor and manager of the business which they carried on, and that if there had been a deed of partnership between him and his father he would have been entitled to be registered last year.

Mr. Hodgson said that no doubt the course the Council had been obliged to take was a hardship upon Mr. Pelin, but he did not see how it was to be got over. He knew that he conducted the business for his father for a great number of

vears

The PRESIDENT: The difficulty we found ourselves in was that no application was made by him at the proper time, and if we granted him the licence which he asked for without examination we would have been breaking the law.

Mr. Hodgson: It is an unfortunate case.

Mr. Wells: But if he was all that time carrying on the business he ought to have no difficulty in passing the examination.

The PRESIDENT: It is a very light examination.

Mr. Hodgson: The establishment has been a drug, colour, and oil establishment as much as shops in the country usually are, for a great many years.

Mr. Wells: I think I remember it when I was serving my

time.
Mr. Hodgson: His father dealt with our house for thirty

or forty years.

Mr. GRINDLEY: Don't you think Mr. Pelin should be informed that he can't go on?

Mr. GIBSON: Can the police authorities prosecute without our consent?

Mr. HODGSON: Certainly; they have nothing to do with us.

WANTS TO BE A CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

A le'ter was read from Mr. Campbell W. Gilmer, of Wellington Street, Ballymena, stating that he had been incorrectly registered as a "druggist" and requesting to be registered as a chemist and druggist.

It was ordered that Mr. Gilmer should be requested to supply evidence of where he was in business as a chemist and druggist prior to the passing of the Amendment Act, and also that he used that title.

A MATERIA MEDICA MUSEUM.

Mr. Wells, in the absence of Dr. Barnes, who did not arrive until afterwards, moved pursuant to notice given by Dr. Burnes—

That the School Committee be instructed to make arrangements for the establishment and maintenance of a museum in connection with the Society.

It should be an instruction to the committee, however, to take no steps and spend no money without reporting to the Council. It was certainly not to the credit of the Society that at some of their examinations the examiners had to bring specimens with them. The Council had already a set of specimens, but it was not of a complete character.

Professor Tichborne, in seconding the motion, said it was most desirable that this museum should be established if the funds of the Society admitted of it, but he thought the motion should be amended so as to merely refer it in the first instance to the committee to report on the matter to the Council. He was sure they would be able to get a very handsome collection of specimens.

Mr. Wells: Mr. Holmes told us that he had duplicate

specimens and would be very happy to assist us.

The motion was amended so as to request the School Committee to report on the subject, and was unanimously passed.

TWENTY MORE REGISTERED DRUGGISTS.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that it appeared from the reports of the examiners at the examinations for registered druggists in Dablin and Belfast that at the Dablin examination 11 candidates gave in their names, of whom 1 was afterwards absent, 3 were rejected, and the rest passed; and that

at the Belfast examination 15 presented themselves, of whom 2 were rejected and 13 passed.

DONATION.

A donation was received from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, of copies of the Reports of the United States National Museum for 1889 and 1890.

On the motion of Mr. GRINDLEY, seconded by Mr. LYONS, thanks were voted to the donors.

THE SELKIRK CASE.

The President referred to the case of the Society v. Selkirk, in Cork, and mentioned that the decision of the magistrates having been in favour of the Society, the defendants appealed to the Recorder of Cork, who reversed the decision of the magistrates on the ground that no sealed order had been given by the Council to their solicitor, Mr. Julian, to act for them in the matter. He (the President) consulted Mr. Clay, who informed him that the decision of the Recorder was entirely incorrect, and that in five or six appeals in London on the same point, the decisions, including one of the House of Lords, had been in favour of the contention of the Society. The Act of Parliament on which the Recorder of Cork based his decision was passed for the protection of the solicitors of companies in order to enable them to get their costs; but in the present instance the decision of the magistrates having been against the defendants, their solicitor had no right to rely on that Act at all, and the solicitor for the Society was satisfied that the Registrar's letter was sufficient to enable him to get his costs. Mr. Clay had telegraphed to Mr. Julian for particulars in order to appeal against the Recorder's decision in the High Court at Dublin.

Mr. GIBSON said he thought the prosecution of the Messrs. Selkirk should have been dropped.

Mr. HODGSON: If you, as a licentiate of this Society, were to start a business in England, the English Society would prevent you from carrying it on. So long as there is no reciprocity, I don't see that we can do anything else than what we are doing.

Mr. Wells said the case of Messrs. Selkirk was not the only one that the Council had to deal with. There were two others in the same position, one of whom stopped trading and the other promised to stop, and there was a

third, who defied the Society.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Gibson is taking a very strange view of the matter. If we were to allow the Messrs Selkirk to go on, we should be overrun with English pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. GIBSON: Mr. Selkirk was in business before this

Society was in existence.

Mr. Wells: Then he was breaking the Apothecaries Act. Mr. GIBSON: It would have been an act of grace to let him alone; but I would be at one with you as regards any others coming over now.

Mr. WELLS: That would not be fair.

Professor TICHBORNE: I think Mr. Selkirk started about the time of the creation of this Society, or, perhaps, a year before it.

SALE OF POISONS BY UNQUALIFIED PERSONS.

Mr. GIBSON said that notice ought to be served in Dublin and Belfast warning seedsmen not to sell poisons.

The PRESIDENT: Give us the names of any seedsmen who do so, and we will direct the Registrar to serve notice on them.

Mr. SIMPSON: I believe that some drapers in Dublin have been doing so likewise.

The PRESIDENT: Give their names to the Registrar.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Mr. James Hillock, of Armagh, was elected an associate druggist.

On the motion of Mr. Wells, seconded by Mr. Lyons, Mr. William White of 24 Twickenham Street, Belfast, and Mr. William Kingston Young, of Charlotte Street, Newbridge, were nominated for membership of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. GIBSON, seconded by Mr. CONYNG. HAM, the following were nominated for membership as associate druggists: - Messrs. John M'Clements, Newtownards;

Thomas M'Donnell, Portaferry: John Cairnes, Witton Street, Belfast; Harold H. Quigley, Melrose Terrace, Belfast; William Alexander, Great Strand Street, Dublin; and Andrew Kintead, Donegal Street, Belfast.

Some financial and other business having been disposed

of, the Council adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

THE following are the questions given on Tuesday, July 12.

LATIN.

(Time allowed: From 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.)

- I. For all candidates. Translate into Latin :-
- 1. Ye often praised the brave sailors.

2. No man can serve two masters.

- 3. It is the duty of a good citizen to obey the laws. 4. Who doubts that man lives to die, and dies to live
- again? 5. He said he would never have come, unless he had heard that I was here.
 - II. Translate into English either A (Caesar) or B (Virgil).

(Candidates must not attempt both Authors.)

A. CAESAR.

- 1. De tertia vigilia T. Labienum, legatum pro praetore, cum duabus egionibus et his ducibus qui iter coguoverant, sammum jugum montis ascendere jubet; quid sui consilii sit, estendit. Ipse de quarta vigilia codem itinere, quo hostes ieraut, ad eos contendit, equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu L. Sullae, et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus praemittitur.
- 2. Haec si enuntiata Ariovisto sint, non dubitare, quin de omnibus obsidibus, qui apud eum sint gravissim un supplicium sumat. Caesarem vel auctoritate sua atque exercitus, vel recenti victoria, vel nomine Populi Romani deterrere posse, ne major multitudo Germanorum Rhenum transducatur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovisti injuria posse defendere.

Grammatical Questions .- For those only who take Caesar.

1. Give the gentive singular, and state the gender, of each of the following nouns:—obsidibus, supplicium, auctoritate, exercitus, nomine, multitudo. (Paragraph 2)

2. Give the principal parts of the following verbs:—possum, dueo, fateor, nolo, fallo, proficiscor, audeo.

3. Parse fully the following sentence: Quid sui consilii sit. ostendit. (Paragraph 1.) 4. Render in oratio recta the last sentence of Paragraph 2.

B. VIRGIL.

- 1. Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit, armaqua fixit Troïa; nunc placida compostus pace quiescit. Nos, tua progenies, coeli quibus annuis arcem, Navibus, infandum, amissis, unius ob iram Prodimur, atque Italis longe disjungimur oris. Hic pietatis honos? Sic nos in sceptra reponts?
- Muncra praeterea, Iliacis erepta ruinis, Ferre jubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem, Et circumtextum croces velamen acantho, Ornatus Argivae Helenae, quos illa Mycenis, Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque Hymenaeos Extulerat, matris Ledae mirabile donum ; Praeterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim, Maxima naturum Pria ni, colloque monile Baccatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam.

Grammatical Questions.—For those only who take Virgil.

1. Give the genitive singular, and state the gender, of each of the following nouns: - urbem, sedes, nomen, pace, projenies,

oris. (Paragraph 1.)
2 Give the principal parts of the following verbs:—
possum, duco. fateor, nolo, fallo, proficiscor, audeo.

3. Parse fully the following sentence: - Nunc placida compostus pace quiescit. (Paragraph 1.)

4. What is meant by oratio recta? Give a short passage in illustration.

ARITHMETIC.

(Time allowed: From 12.30 P.M. to 2 P.M.)

The working of these questions, as well as the answers, must be written out in full.]

1. Divide thirty-nine millions three hundred and forty-two

thousand one hundred and fifty-four by CCCCXXIII.

2. What is the price of a piece of timber 27 ft. long,

1 ft. 9 in. thick, and 1 ft. 2 in. broad, at 4s. per cubic yard?

3. If $\frac{2}{5}$ of $1\frac{1}{4}$ of an estate be worth 300l, what will be the value of $\frac{2^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2}$ of the estate?

4. Simplify
$$\frac{2.375}{3.16}$$
 of $\frac{4.4}{.0625} \div \frac{8.8}{.7}$ of $\frac{4}{5.625}$.

5. Write down the Metric Table of Weight. Express approximately, in avoirdupois weight, 664 hectog. 17 décag.

6. Express the rate per hour of a train in terms of that of a mail-cart, the former travelling $4\frac{1}{2}$ myriam. an hour, and the latter, at an average pace, travelling 135 kilom. in ten hours.

7. If 8 per cent. be gained by selling 218 lbs. for 92/. 13s, at what price per pound must it be sold to gain 17 per

ENGLISH.

(Time allowed: From 3 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.)

1. Give the force or meaning of the suffix en in the following words: - sweeten, oxen, maiden, broken, golden.

2. Parse fully the following sentence:—"The little town that he founded stood securely on that hill."

3. Correct the following sentences, giving your reasons:—

(i.) It is me you have to thank for it.

(ii.) Neither Italy or Germany owe their reputation to that circumstance.

(iii.) If he runs so quick as that to-morrow he will win.

- 4. In the following passage supply the necessary capital letters, and put in the stops and inverted commas where necessary: - beautiful indeed echced a red-haired man with an inquisitive nose and blue spectacles who had unpacked himself from a cab at the same moment as mr pickwick going to ipswich sir i am replied mr pickwick extraordinary coincidence so am i mr pickwick bowed going outside said the red-haired man mr pickwick bowed again bless my soul how remarkable i am goirg outside too said the red-haired
- 5. (This must be attempted by every candidate.) Write a short composition on one of the following subjects:-
 - (i.) Railways.
 - (ii.) Electricity.
 - (iii.) Eloquence as a power in the world.
 - (iv.) "Howe'er it be, it seems to me, 'Tis only noble to be good; Kind hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood."

JACOB BELL SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMINATION.

This examination was held on Tuesday at the same time as the Preliminary examination, and the following papers were given :-

(I.)

Time allowed: Three hours (11 to 2). In awarding marks the neatness and legibility of the writing will be taken into

In framing Answers, Candidates should not enlarge upon the Questions, but should confine themselves to giving, as briefly and clearly as they can, the information required.

LATIN.

1. Translate into English:-

Ecce trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae, Ad coelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra, Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas. Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroebus, Et sese medium injecit periturus in agmen. Consequimur cuncti, et densis incurrimus armis. Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes Armorum facie, et Graiarum errore jubarum. Tum Danai, gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira, Undique collecti invaduut.

Translate into English:—

Misce. Capiat cochleare amplum mane quotidie; repetatur dosis ad tres vices et deinde capiat aeger haustum aliquem purgantem.

3. Parse passis, periturus, obruimur; and give the principal

parts of these verbs. (Question 1.)

4. Translate into Latin:-

(a) He came from Massilia to Italy, and lived for two years in Rome, the capital of the world.

(b) The soldiers said that they had never obeyed a greater commander than Cæsar, and that, when he led them to battle, they were not afraid of defeat.

(e) When he became very intimate with him, he pointed out to him that, things having been badly carried out in Sicily, the Athenian power was waning.

ENGLISH.

1. Parse fully the words in italics in the following sentences :-

(a) She only left of all the harmless train.

(b) Thou nurse of every virtue, fare thee well. (c) Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

(d) Remote from towns he ran his godly race. 2. Write a short essay on one of the following subjects:-

(a) The Influence of Newspapers.

(b) The Effect of Poverty on Character.

(c) "A man is known by his company."

ARITHMETIC.

1. Reduce $\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}{2\frac{3}{8}}$ of $(\frac{5}{6} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ cwt.} - \frac{11}{18} \text{ of } 23\frac{1}{3} \text{ lbs.})$ to the frac-

tion of $1\frac{1}{3}$ tons.

2. Simplify 0732 of 8 ac. 0 ro. 7 po. + 012625 ac. - 02 po. 3. The railway tare in France is 6 centimes a kilomètre. If 2 520 centimes be equal to 1l., compare this rate with the Euglish parliamentary rate of 1d. per mile.

FRENCH OR GERMAN.

The Candidate is at liberty to choose either French or German, and is not required to show a knowledge of both, Marks will be awarded for only one.

FRENCH.

1. Translate into Euglish:-

Ce sont deux pauvres filles restées orphelines à quinze ans et qui, depuis, ont vécu comme vivent les femmes qui travaillent, d'économie et de privations. Fabriquant depuis vingt ou trente ans des agrafes pour la même maison, elles ont vu dix maîtres s'y succéder et s'enrichir, sans que rien ait changé dans leur sort. Elles habitent toujours la même chambre, au fond d'une de ces impasses de la rue Saint-Denis où l'air et le soleil sont inconnus.

2. Translate into French:-

(a) After a long walk in the suburbs, I came in sad and discouraged; all that I had seen seemed to accuse the civi-

lisation of which we are so proud.

(b) General Murillo has himself said that it was impossible to prevent the mischief; that there was not a single soldier in the Spanish army who had not received letters from his family, in which they were enjoined to take advantage of the opportunity and fill their pockets in France.

GERMAN.

1. Translate into English:-

Der Schwan wollte einmal ein Gastmahl geben, und alles war dazn vorbereitet; aber sein Diener, der Frosch, hatte alle Einladnngskarten, bis auf eine, verkehrt abgegeben. Als der Schwan sanft am Ufer des Teiches umherschwamm, und seinen schöden Hals hin und her bog, um nach seinen Gästen auszusehen, da erschienen zu seinem Schrecken der Kukuk, die Schwalbe, die Nachtigall, die Bachstelze, der Sperling und die Ente. Nur die Ente war erwartet; was sollte er mit den übrigen Gästen anfangen, die für das Wasser gar nicht taugten?

2. Translate into German :-

(a) The woman had brought with her into the house two daughters, who were beautiful and fair in face, but base and black at heart.

(b) On the evening of the battle an officer of the Hussars, who were forward in the pursuit, rode as far as the gates of Königgrätz, and, finding there were no sentries outside, rode in.

H.

Time allowed: Two hours (3 to 5).

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

1. What is meant by the valency or quantivalence of an element? Classify the following according to their valency:—Bromine, oxygen, calcium, bismut, nitrogen, carbon, and sodium.

2. State (1) the volume, (2) the weight of oxygen in two litres of carbon dioxide measured at standard temperature

and pressure.

3. Enumerate with formulæ the oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, and state how nitric and sulphurous acids may be prepared, giving equations.

4. How is syrnpus ferri phosphatis made? Give equations of the chemical decompositions occurring in the

process.

5. Describe the official process for spiritus witheris nitrosi.

BOTANY.

1. How would you distinguish between a hair, spine, and prickle ?

2. Define estivation and placentation, and give diagrams

illustrating the principal forms.

3. Describe in detail the flower of a poppy.

begal Reports.

PUSHING A MEDICINE IN SPAIN.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on Saturday, the case of Vilanova Hermanos & Co. v. Salt Regal (Limited) was tried before Mr. Justice Wright, sitting without a jury. It was a dispute between the parties as to the terms of an agency in Spain and the amount authorised to be spent in advertising Salt Regal in that country.

Mr. Mnrphy, Q.C., and Mr. Blake Odgers were for the plaintiffs; Mr. J. C. Bigham, Q.C., and Mr. Mnlholland

appeared for the Salt Regal (Limited).

Mr. Mnrphy stated that the action was bronght by a Spanish firm, carrying on business in Barcelona, who said they were agents for the defendants in Spain for the sale of Salt Regal—one of the preparations used for keeping away the influenza, although the company did not offer any rewards. (Laughter.) Messrs. Vilanova brought the action to recover 800% spent in advertising Salt Regal, and the defendants said they only authorised the expenditure of 450%. Then came the question whether there was a good counter-claim with regard to goods which, he said, were sent on sale, but which plaintiffs alleged were sent on consignment. Messrs. Vilanova were agents in Spain for a great many patented

inventions. The transactions with the Salt Regal Company

began in 1889.

Mr. Alberto Vilanova, in answer to Mr. B'ake Odgers, said the defendants were a Liverpool firm. He was agent for things like Pears' Soap. They sold very little of the Salt Regal sent them. It turned out to be of bad quality. Instead of turning pink after the powder was put into water, it became a brownish colonr. It effervesced properly, but left a kind of sediment. Mr. Peate (the company's manager) came out to Barcelona to see what was the matter with the goods, and witness showed him letters from customers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bigham: He was not still the agent for Pears' soap. Their soap, when shipped to Spain, was toodear to compete with other goods, and he gave np the agency. There were three partners in his (plaintif's) firm, but the partnership had been dissolved. The defendant's goods (nominally about 800%, worth) were in the warehouse at Barcelona. He was ready to give them up upon receiving payment of his claim. He had never heard of such an arrangement as a buying agency. He had heard of an arrangement nnder which a man had the sole right to buy in a country or particular district. The defendants first wanted them to buy out and out, taking minimum quantity. They declined such an agency. They had had such an agency in Spain in reference to goods that were well known in the country—Sapolio, for instance. The present action was brought to recover 8001. for advertisements over practically three months. He had written saying if the company would sanction the expenditure of 100l. for advertising, they would be well recompensed. That had reference to the first twentyfive cases. The company wanted them to order on their own account, and they re nsed, wherenpon the company said they would not advertise to any extent. In June Mr. Peate gave witness authority to advertise for a year at the rate of 150l. a month. Mr. Peate wanted him to take a certain amount of goods, but eventually waived that stipulation. Before he incurred any considerable expense in advertising he was to submit a scheme. That was outside the 150l. a month for a year. He understood he had to submit plans showing how he was to spend the 1800l, but meantime the advertising commenced. Mr. Peate was dead, but his evidence had been taken. Witness understood the goods were being sent ou consignment. He did not agree with Pears' about advertisements. He wrote the defendants that they must pay the extra duty charged in consequence of their having "manifested" the Salt Regal as "effervescing" goods instead of drngs. Finally he wrote saying the Salt Regal was nothing more than a sort of "saponaceous" tooth powder.

As this juncture a consultation took place, the result of which was it was arranged that judgment should be entered for the plaintiffs for 450%, they to keep the goods in Barcelona. It was stated the settlement covered all differences.

ADULTERATED TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

At the North Holland Patty Sessions, on July 6, Mr. Thos. Burgess, of Surfleet, Risegate, was summoned for selling adulterated tincture of rhubarb, and, the case being proved, a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs was imposed.

A similar charge was preferred at the same court against Mr. Henry John Poulson, of Kerton, but in this instance the

case was withdrawn.

A SIDE-LIGHT ON THE SAYDI'S REMEDIES FAILURE.

An application was made in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, before Justices Wright and Henn Collins, on July 7, on behalf of the Incorporated Law Society, that Mr. Edwin Morris, solicitor, North John Street, Liverpool, be strnck off the rolls. Mr. Hollams, on behalf of the Incorporated Law Society, said that the matter halbeen taken up on behalf of Miss Mary Sinclair, who charged the defendant with having misappropriated 1,000%, and that he induced her to invest 300% in a worthless company in which he was interested. The defendant did not appear, and he was not represented by counsel. Their Lordships granted the application, and the defendant's name will be removed from the rolls.

COUGH-LOZENGES AS PATENT MEDICINES.

AT the Yarmouth Police Court, on July 8, Charles Leach, sweet vendor, was summoned for selling sweetmeats as a patent medicine without affixing an Inland Revenue Government stamp. Mr. Patrick Kennedy, of the Inland Revenue Office, said that in consequence of the sale of some coughlozenges at Boston, in Lincolnshire, he received instructions to purchase a box of the maker. In March he went to the defendant's stall in the Market Place, and purchased a box of American cough-tablets (produced). Defendant had been cautioned by letter from London not to sell these lozenges without a stamp. Defendant said that ever since he left America, twenty years ago, he had made and sold these lozenges. In November, 1891, he had received a notice that these lozerges must be sold under Government stamp. He asked why, and was told that the word "Leach's" made asked why, and was told that the word "Lacars made them a proprietary article. He thereupon destroyed all his labels, and printed another, "American cough-tablets." Then he was told that the word "American" would render him liable, so he dispensed with the word "American." He heard nothing more till six weeks ago, when he was again informed the labels were still objected to, because it was stated that the tablets were for coughs, colds, and asthma, but if he would pay 11. to the Supervisor he would hear nothing more of an information which had been laid against him. He did not pay this because he did not know what it was for. He had erred in ignorance. He now put nothing on the boxes, and sold them as if they were faller's earth. (Laughter.) It had been a serious thing for him, as the trade, which was his staple, had fallen off. He had a mother-in-law, wife, and seven children to keep. The Mayor: Why don't you put a 1½d stamp on? Defendant: I can't afford to do it on 1d. boxes. He was fined 1l, including costs, in two cases.

ACTION FOR DRUGS.

In the City of London Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Mr. Edwin W. Livermore, drug-merchant, 13 Cullum Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C., sought to recover the sum of 91. 13s. 3d. for drugs supplied to Mr. Rowland Matthews, chemist, 72 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. The defendant said most of the goods had been sent under a misapprehension. Indeed, he had returned them all except those valued at 1l. 8s. 9d. The plaintiff said that was not so. The goods were supplied in March, 1891, and in May of the same year the defendant wrote saying he would return 81. worth of the drugs and would undertake that, if they did not realise that amount when resold, he would pay the difference. He could not resell the drugs until April 11, and then they only fetched 4l. 2s. 6d. He was claiming for the balance.

The Defendant: They were invoiced at an excessive charge.

The Plaintiff: That is not so.

The Defendant: Only a portion of them had been sold.

The plaintiff said he had some of the chemicals on hand, out what was remaining—principally sulphur—would not cover the warehouse charges. The charges would more than swallow up the value of the sulphur.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the defendant must pay the debt. He left it to the plaintiff to resell the chemicals. He could have those which were not sold.

The Defendant: I don't want them. They are not what

mount claimed, with costs.

want. Judgment was then entered for the plaintiff for the

AN UNSUCCESSFUL PATENT-MEDICINE VENTURE.

Two actions have been raised in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, against Robert Bell, M.D., physician, 29 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow. In the first, Mrs. Margaret Isabella Meason, or Thomson, 10 Park Cuadrant, Glasgow, sues for covery of the sum of 426%. 8s. 9d., which she says she lent o the defendant. The plaintiff says that, in 1885, the deendant asked her and her husband to become his partners in the sale of a patent medicine called "Dr. Bell's Liniment," which he had invented, and he represented that large profits would accrue from the joint adventure. They, however,

declined the offer. In the beginning of November, 1885, the defendant proposed that the plaintiff and her husbard should lend him money to enable him to proceed with the manufacture and sale of the liniment. On the 10th of that month the defendant wrote to the plaintiff, embodying his proposals for a loan in the following terms:—

29 Lynedoch Street, Glasgow, November 10, 1835.

My DEAR SIR,-I would like if you could let me have 50% within the next week, as everything is now ready for advertising, and it must be gone ahead with at once. I would propose you pay 50% in two instalments, and after ten instalments of 40%. This will give you onc-fifth of the interest in the liuiment, and I will agree to pay you back all you put into the company, with 5 per cent. added, at the end of five years if you desire it, which I am very certain you will not. There is a clear profit of

With kind regards, I am, yours sincerely,

The plaintiff avers that on the strength of his personal security she and her husband lent the defendant 500% on the proposed conditions. These conditions were afterwards modified in terms of an assignation by the defendant in their favour, dated March 9, 1836, in consequence of which the loan was increased to 750*l*., payable in the proportion of four fifths by Mrs. Meason, and one-fifth by her husband. In consideration of this larger loan, the security of the plaintiff and her husband over the net profits was to be increased to one-third in place of one-fifth. The liniment, the plaintiff avers, was manufactured, advertised, and sold by the defendant under the firm of Ettell & Co, manufacturers of "Dr. Bell's Liniment," and premises were rented at 51 Woodlands Road, Glasgow. In November and December, 1885, the plaintiff advanced 40l, being her proportion of the 50l. instalment of the lcan. She subsequently advanced 32l, heing her proportion of the 40% instalments till March, 1887, when she paid a reduced instalment of 24%. At that time she had advanced 520%, but as the business proved an utter failure, and their security over the net profits was of no value, she made no further advances. The shop at Woodlands Road was closed, and the stock handed over for realisation to Messrs. Hatrick & Co., wholesale chemists, Glasgow. Since then the plaintiff had been repaid 2131.2s.5d., but the defendant refuses or delays to make any further payment.

The second action is by A'exander Thomson, husband of the plaintiff in the first action. He sues for 1061 12s. 3d, being the unpaid balance of 13%, which he lent to the

defendant under similar conditions.

The defendant, in answer to both actions, denies having borrowed any money from the plaintiffs, and says that he had no connection with the firm of "Ertell & Co." The secord in the action has been closed, and the case sent to the procedure roll for debate.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors has been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1867. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Prideaux, Thomas Engledine Pegamus, "Luson," Fore Street, Wellington, physician and surgeoo. Trustees-James S. Haddon. Wellingtoo, draper, and others. Dated July 5, 1892; filed July 11, 1892. Unsecured liabilities, 5501. 8s. 4d; estimated net assets, 8001.; creditors fully secured, 920%. The following are scheduled as creditors:-

		£	s. d.	
Farqubarson, W., N., London	 	03	0 0)
Gale & Co., London	 ٠.	117	1 3	3
Haddon, J. S., Wellington	 	27	1 2	2
Ireland, G. W. H., Wellington	 	10	9 10)
Janes, Thor., Wellington	 	24	7 7	1
King, Mendham & Co., Bristel	 	18	0 3	
Maw. Son & Thompson, London	 	29 1	17 7	1
Prideaux, Miss F. E., Wellington	 	66	9 9	1
Prideaux & Son, Wellington	 	30	5 6	
Wellington Gas Company, Wellington	 	31	7 9	ł

General Election Portraits.



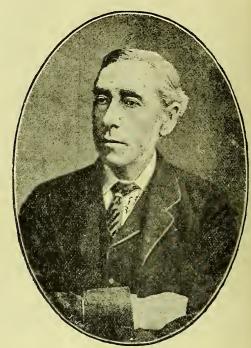
SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P.



T. HOWELL WILLIAMS, L.C.C.



SIR H. E. ROSCOE, M.P.



GAINSFORD BRUCE, Q.C., M.P.



CHARLES TOWNSEND, M.P.



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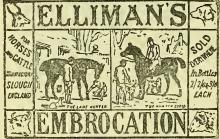
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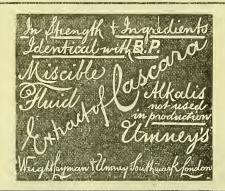


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Editorial Comments.

SHOP-HOURS.

THE complaints of long working-hours which we have been publishing lately are by no means novel, and we suppose it is reasonable to expect that the present manifestation of discontent will end, as all its pred:cessors have done, in a more or less sullen acquiescence in the unsatisfactory condition which has prevailed in the chemists' trade all through our time, and in the time of our fathers before us.

But need this be the case? Is there no possible and practicable way out of the miserable tyranny of this custom of long hours? This is not an assistants' question only. There are thousands and tens of thousands of owners of shops inthis courtry who would change a dull, monotoneus, colourless, joyless existence into a bright and cheerful one if they could be forced somehow out of their shop-life for an hour or two every day. They are often not aware of this themselves. To many of them the shop has become so entirely their home that it seems to have absorbed all their interests. It is men of this class in every trade who make earlier closing so difficult, and it is on account of them that some people advocate legislative interference.

The majority of healthy people recognise nowadays that everybody ought to have some other interest in life than merely getting a living. Working-men of all classes are declaring that they will not be satisfied to pass all their waking hours in working for their wages, and sympathy with the desire for a share in pleasures which the world provides is rising rapidly. Chemists' assistants may fairly put forward a similar claim, and we cannot think that they will lack the sympathy of the general body of their own employers even. The only defiuits statement of claim that we have seen yet is for a week of seventy-two working-hours. Will any chemist and druggist employer write to us and say that is an uureasonable demaud? Aud yet, perhap, half of the chemists' assistants in this country work, or at any rate have to be on duty, for more than seventy-two hours every week. Twenty years ago ninety to a hundred hours a week of duty was the normal condition. This has been to some extent ameliorated, but not much, among what are called the legitimate pharmacies. Io all large towns there are pharmacies in the commercial districts where uo business is done in the evening, and these have been driven into habits of early closing. But to a much larger extent the hours of many assistants have been limited by the store system. Yet the gas in suburban businesses, and in country-town businesses, still blazes away far into the night, long after all the neighbouring shops are closed. Then there are the wearisome waiting and watching in the little back parlour, the turns at Sunday duty, and the chauces of the night-bell, which have to be added to the chemist's assistant's week's work. Is it astonishing that they should ask for some modest limitation of their hours of service?

We are aware of the difficulties in the way of a reduction of hours. Obviously they are greater in the chemists' than in any other business. But they do not seem to us to be insuperable. Uniform hours of closing are perhaps impossible. But a definite limitation of the hours per week to be given for a certain salary is a condition which is by no means unattainable, and which, we cannot help thinking, may be reckoned upon in the near future. Good assistants are in demand, and it is for them to make their terms. If they could ouce form the nucleus of a union pledged to bring about this one reform, they could carry their object. It firms who employ two, three, or four assistants should object that as it is they caunot keep up with the work, the answer is simple euough; they must have a larger staff. And the chemist who keeps only one must follow suit or do more work himself. This does not necessarily mean more expense. We are told that the dispensers at the stores often do more work in ten hours than an assistant in a legitimate pharmacy does in fourteen hours. However this may be, it is the public who will have to pay in the end, and neither public nor reasonable employer is wise in the long run in extracting work from a good servant to the maximum of his capacity.

DRINK-CURES.

THE "drink demon" is admittedly the curse of the world. It is not necessary to hold extreme views on temperance or

total abstinence to appreciate the truth of that statement. It would be out of place to discuss in this journal the socia conditions which favour the growth of the evil, or the means which societies and natious have taken to repress it; what we may recognise is the fact that inebriety is ranked as a disease more or less amenable to medical treatment. It has been defined as a nervous disease closely allied to insauity, which manifests itself periodically or constantly. It may commence suddenly as the result of some severe shock to the brain, it may originate in the social habits of the patient, or it may be produced by other poisons than alcohol. But, as in the case of all nervous diseases, there must be a predisposition to it in order to effect its evolution. Hence hereditary conditions are amougst the most potent of the influences which determine inebriety. Such is the purely physical view of the evil, which brings inebriety into the province of the physician as a disease which can be cured, or at any rate treated. To that fact we owe the many "cures" which have from time to time become popular, and of which a notorious example is the Keeley or gold cure which is now creating some stir in medical circles in this country. Dr. Keeley, its originator, has come to London for the purpose of forming a syndicate to work his treatment, and 150,000l. is the capital which is wanted to buy the secret and carry on the enterprise. This is not the usual way that medical men take to propagate any new or peculiar treatment which they discover; it is quite unorthodox, and on that account suspicion is thrown upon the remedy and its originator. In strict fairness this ought not to be, for a discovery which can offer any evidence of its value deserves unprejudiced trial, however it is brought forward, and that, we fancy, could be obtained with a syndicate having 150,000l, behind it. The weak spot in this iustauce is that Dr. Keeley wished to work the orthodox and unorthodox methods together. He endeavoured to secure the sympathy of Dr. Norman Kerr, whose reputation is unquestionable, and concurrently he appealed to religious circles. The latter listened and applauded; the doctor listened and consulted his colleagues on the Society for the Study of Inebriety. That Society held a meeting last week and adopted the two resolutions following:-

This meeting is of opinion that any so-called "cures" for inebriety the composition of which is not disclosed, are unfit to be commended by honourable members of the medical profession, who are bound to place the full details of their treatment before their professional colleagues - a requirement as essential in the interest of the public as it is consonant with the disinterested practice of scientific therapeutics.

This meeting, having been informed by a competent London analyst, who has made a special analysis, that the alleged "bichloride-of-gold cure" shows no trace of gold or of chlorides, and contains 27:55 per ceat. of alcohol, condemns unreservedly the prescription of such an intoxicating preparation to an inebriate.

These resolutions were arrived at after full statements by Dr. Kerr and Dr. J. E. Usher, of Melbourne, regarding the nature of the cure and the methods of working it. Full publicity has already been given to these in the United States, where the medical press and profession have universally coudemned the "cure" during the past year or two. Dr. Keeley and his "cure" have created great public excitement there. He has a sanatorium at a town called Dwight, in Illinois; there he receives patients, who pay \$25 down, aud from \$5 to \$25 per week. The patients get hypcdermic injections four times a day, and take doses of a mixture. Chloride of gold is said to be an essential, but not the only, ingredient of the medicine, which is sold in the States in pairs of bottles at the handsome price of \$9 per pair. Various analyses of the medicine have been published in American journals, and the following formulæ are said to fairly represent the constituents :-

The Injection.

	Strychninæ su	lphatis		• •	• •	••	gr. ½
	Atropinæ		• •	••	••		gr. 1/4
	Acid. boracic.		••		••	••	gr. xv.
	Aq. destillat.	••			••	••	živ.
ia t	solutio						

The Mixture.

Ammon	iæ mu	riat.	 ••	• •	••	gr. j.
Aloia.			 		••	gr. ij.
Tr. cinc	hon. c	omp.	 			Ziij.
Aquæ			 			Зj.
Fiat mistura.						

Dose: A teaspoonful every two hours while awake.

That these formulæ are not far from the mark is supported by Dr. Usher's observations at Dwight. He found that, owing to the dilation of the papils, 70 per cent. of the patients were spectacles, and they also suffered from giddiness-symptoms which are traceable to the action of atropine. In the early stages of the treatment morphine appears to be used in conjunction with atropine. Dr. Kerr's analyst found in the mixture neither gold nor chlorides, but sugar (6 per cent.), alcohol (27.55 per cent.), traces of mercurial salts, principally lime, and 61-31 per cent. of water. This analysis does not agree with the formula which we have quoted, but the point that Dr. Kerr makes out of it is that the remedy is as intoxicating as port or sherry. That is the objection to most drink-cures; analyses of a score of them made in the United States a few years ago showed that they contained from 20 to 70 per cent. of alcohol, with, in many cases, notable quantities of morphine. In view of past experience with these "cures" and the unusnal methods adopted by Dr. Keeley (he has spent 40,000l. a year on advertising), it is surprising that the new cure should be taken at all seriously. The medicine has never been found, and we question if it ever will be, which will cure drunkenness. The disease is moral as well as physical, and, as Dr. Kerr says, "it needs moral, mental, and physical treatment-An inebriate to be cured must himself have a desire to be cnred, and must exercise a certain amount of will-power. When the narcotic action of the drugs has been swept away from the brain by the exclusion and prohibition of alcohol, then the little will-power left reasserts itself." It is, unfortunately, the case that those whose duty it is to administer the moral and mental treatment are far too ready to accept and rely upon physical remedies. Consequently, cures of the Keeley class are extolled in religious circles, in religious newspapers, and by temperance advocates in perfect honesty, doubtless, but in woeful disrespect of the higher power of moral suasion and the first principles of Christian teaching. Some "cures" may be useful aids, but experience shows that they become magnified into positive antidotes. Therein lies the evil of fostering any of them, and we think it to be the duty of chemists and druggists who take more than a purely commercial interest in the sale of drink "cures" to apply the weight of their knowledge in fostering reliance upon moral education and purer social influences. For, after all inebriety is more of a vice than a disease, and it must be treated accordingly.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

OUT of the scrimmage of the past fortnight it is not difficult to estimate the net gain to pharmacy in the Legislature. By far the most important result to chemists and druggists has been the return of Mr. Charles Townsend, the well-known Bristol pharmacist, as one of the representatives of that city. We do not know what are Mr. Townsend's views on pharmaceutical politics, but we think we may rely on his friendly interest whenever any measure affecting the trade may come

before Parliament. He is, we believe, the first British chemist and druggist, actually engaged in the tusiness, who has been a member of the House of Commons since Mr. Jacob Bell represented St. Albans.

Among the other results of the election we note that Sir Lyon Playfair was re-elected for South Leeds with a majority of 1535 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Reginald C. Neville. Sir Henry Roscoe holds his seat for Sonth Manchester by a majority of 181. His Conservative antagonist was Viscount Emlyn. Mr. J. C. Stevenson, the eminent chemical mannfacturer, of Jarrow, held the seat for Sonth Shields as a Gladstonian Liberal by a majority of 1,007. Mr. E. W. Grimwade, wholesale druggist and Anstralian merchant (Grimwade, Ridley & Co.), attacked the seat of the Hon. S. Herbert (Conservative), at Croydon, but polled only 4,834 votes against Mr. Herbert's 6,528. Mr. T. Howell Williams, pharmaceutical chemist, and head of the firm of Idris & Co., aërated-water makers, and a prominent member of the London County Council, took the field as a Gladstonian candidate for the Denbigh district, but in the result the Hon. G. T. Kenyon, the former Conservative member, repulsed Mr. Williams by the narrow majority of 98. Mr. O. V. Morgan, of the Morgan Crucible Co., Batterses, and part proprietor of this jonrnal, left Battersea to attack Ashton-under-Lyne, but the previous member, Mr. J. Addison, Q.C., retained the seat by a majority of 135. Mr. W. H. Lever, the "Sunlight" soap maker, endeavoured to wrest Birkenhead from the Unionists, but fell 604 votes below Visconnt Bury. In Birmingham (South), Mr. W J. Lancaster (Gladstonian), the manu'acturer of photographic apparatus, sought to unseat Mr. W. Powell Williams, the Liberal Unionist, but only scored 2,270 against his opponent's 5,193. Mr. M. H. Beaufoy (Gladstonian), the British wine and vinegar maker, retains his seat for Kennington, and Mr. J. J. Colman (Gladstonian) continues to share the representation of Norwich with Mr. S. Hoare (Conservative). Dr. B. W. Richardson fought for the Walton division of Liverpool as a Gladstonian, but was beaten by Mr. J. H. Stock (Conservative) by 3,707 to 2,493. Sir Henry Cochrane came forward as the Unionist champion in Dublin, but Dr. J. E. Kenny, the Parnellite, held the seat by 2.568 votes against the 1,441 which the famous aërated-water maker could score.

Mr. H. C. Stephens (Conservative), who won the Hornsey election, with a margin of 3,279 votes, is the maker of Stephens's inks in Aldersgate Street, and is a Fellow of the Chemical and of the Linraean Society. Mr. J. Bigwood, the Conservative member for the Brentwood division of Middlesex, is the head of the firm of Champion & Co., vinegarmakers, of the City Road. His majority was 1,792. Mr. Gainsford Brnce, Q C. (Conservative), who retained his seat for Holborn against Mr. Bateman, a Labonr candidate, by a majority of 2,472, has a reputation in pharmacy in consequence of his learned apology last October for the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, which is situated in his division. Mr. Gainsford Brnce, it is said, is likely to be appointed to the vacant judgeship, in which case Bloomsbury Sqnare and Holborn will have to look for another representative. Mr. H. S. Foster, who seenred the Lowestoft division of Suffolk for the Conservatives, has a Stock Exchange acquaintance with pharmacy, as he was credited with a large share in the Warrer Safe Unre coup of a year or two since. Mr. J. T. Brunner, a Gladstonian and famous chemical manufacturer (of the firm of Brunner, Mond & Co., Limited), has yet to fight for his seat in the Northwich division of Cheshire. Mr. Lough, the founder and principal of the Tower Tea Company, who is an Ulster Radical, succeeding in wresting West Islington from Mr. Richard Chamberlain, Liberal Unionist.

COMMENTARY.

THE ISOMERIC ACETALDOXIMES.—Messrs. Dunstan and Dymond communicate a further note to the "Proceedings of the Chemical Society" on the subject which they brought before the Society in the course of last session. The conclusion that they come to after further experiments is that two isomeric acetaldoximes exist which seem to correspond in their principal properties with the two henzaldoximes, which, however, are far from stable. The isomerism of the benzaldoximes is now generally adjudged to be stereochemical. Although it is probable that this is also true of the acetaldoximes, the authors consider that further experiments are needed before it can confidently be asserted that the isomerism is incapable of a structural explanation.

A NEW HAIR-DYE.—Silver salts have so long held the field as a hair-dye that some interest attaches to the German proposal to use paraphenyldiamine for the same purpose. The invention is protected by patent, and the details as revealed by specification are somewhat wanting in clearness. From this it appears that the hair is first well brushed with a solution of 20 grammes paraphenyldiamine and 14 grammes caustic soda in a litre of water, and then washed with a 3-per-cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide. In the course of a day the hair becomes very dark and, by repeating the application, of a blue-black colour, but if "a 5-per-cent. ironoxide solution" is added to the hydrogen peroxide, the colour produced is brown. We should like to know what iron-oxide solution is, and how much of it is to be used.

MYSTERIOUS FATALITIES -Mr. August Engle, proprietor of a drug-store at 49 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, 52 years of age, died suddenly in his shop on June 25. Just hefore his death he asked the hoy behind the soda-water fountain for a glass of Vichy. As he raised the glass to his lips he uttered a cry, and, placing his hand over his heart, dropped on the marble floor dead. This makes the fourth sudden death of proprietors of this drug-store. The place was formerly a liquor-saloon. Herman Frank opened it as a drug-store in 1885. He dropped dead in front of the soda-water counter on March 20, 1886. Not long afterwards his widow sold the business to Ernest Rohlffs. He dropped dead of heart-disease on November 18, 1888. Then William Meyer bought the business and ran it for about three months. He made money, but became despondent for some reason, and one day he went to Hoboken and shot himself through the head. Six months later Engle started in business. The husiness ought to sell cheap, and at any price the next purchaser will have to be a plucky man.

ADULTERATION IN NEW YORK,-It is one of the weak spots in American law that there is no adequate control of the food and drug supplies of the people. So far as drugs are concerned the present condition is simply deplorable. The New York Pharmaceutical Association report on the work done by the Adulteration Committee of the past year brings out the following facts: For hydrobromic acid 3 druggists gave dilute hydrochloric acid, and 1 plain water; not a single sample of dilute hydrocyanic acid was found to be good; 10 samples of "creosote" were mainly carbolic acid; 150 out of 288 samples of spirit of nitrous ether were inferior; most of the fluid extracts were found to be weak in alcohol; caustic potash could not be obtained of pharmacopœial strength, and a wholesale house declared that they could not get it; only 2 samples of bromide of potassium out of 11 were good; 25 druggists gave safflower for saffron; of 36 samples precipitated sulphur

7 were good, 27 calcareous, and 2 were washed sulphur; all the syrup of iodide of iron was inferior; tincture of aconite was found to be deficient in alcohol; but tincture of nux vomica, owing to an exposure of a few years ago, was found to be much better. With proper inspection such a condition of things as this would not long exist, and until the United States Pharmacopoeia is made binding upon each State adequate inspection is not possible.

Science on Dreams.—In the last quarterly number of his Asclepiad Dr. B. W. Richardson gives the text of a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution by himself on "The Physiology of Dreams." The lecture is cariously materialistic; unexpectedly so from an observer who has shown himself capable of distinguishing the limits of scientific investigation. According to Dr. Richardson, "dreams are all explainable on physical grounds; there is no mystery about them save that which springs from blindness to natural facts and laws." They are "nothing more than the common vibrations of terrestrial media, acting upon a corporeal vibratorium." This of itself is fairly mysterious; but the doctor goes on to give specimen dreams in his own experience, which his miserable physical formula certainly does not account for. We are told, for instance, of a man dreaming vividly of a scene which he had read about, and probably forgotten, many years ago. Is there no mystery in those chords of dormant memory? Moreover, Dr. Richardson appears to assume that he has disposed of the whole subject when he has classified and described in what looks like scientific language the dreams which he and his patients have had. Would it not be more truly scientific to assume the possibility of phenomena unknown to that comparatively little circle?

HENRY GEORGE ON DRUGGISTS' PRICES.—The apostle of "the land for the people" would make an able advocate of "drugs for the druggist." He says in regard to our prices: "When I go to a druggist's and buy a small quantity of medicine or chemicals, I pay many times the original cost of those articles; but what I thus pay is in much larger degree wages than profit. Out of such small sales the druggist must get not only the cost of what he sells me, hut other costs incidental to the business, and also payment for his services. These services consist not only in the actual exertion of giving me what I want, but in waiting there in readiness to serve me when I choose to come. In the price of what he sells me he makes a charge for what printers call 'waiting-time.' And he must manifestly not merely charge waiting-time for himself, but also for the stock of many different things only occasionally called for, which he must keep on hand. He has been waiting there with his stock in anticipation of the fact that such persons as myself, in sudden need of some small quantities of drugs or chemicals, would find it cheaper to pay him many times their wholesale cost than to go farther and buy larger quartities. What I pay him, even when it is not payment for the skilled labour of compounding, is largely a payment of the same nature as, were he not there, I might have had to make to a messenger." What more effective quotation could we have for circulars and price-lists?

BLACK PHOSPHORUS.—Flückiger has been investigating the existence of so-called black phosphorus. He is of opinion that the black colour is caused by the use of arsenions sulphuric acid in the manufacture, the phosphorus-vapour causing the solution of the arsenic in the acid. The reason why h'ack phosphorus does not now occur so often as formerly is that the acid now used in the preparation is freer from arsenic.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC "TABLOIDS."

MESSES. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. announce this week that they are manufacturing photographic pyro. and accelerator in "tabloid" form.

PHOTOGRAPHY ANNUAL.

This half-crown's worth is the closest rival to Sell's "Newspaper Directory" that we have yet handled. Altogether 1,178 pages of matter in it, of which almost a fourth is advertisements. These alone are bound to be useful to retailers, but the literary matter and the accompanying illustrations are the more tempting portion. Here we find reference tables, tips for tyros, annals of photography for 1891, practical articles by practical men, photographic novelties of all kinds, lantern novelties, directory of societies, and much else that is useful to the amateur and the professional, the retailer and the manufacturer. Added to these are a score of beautiful reproductions of photographs, illustrating the various methods of reproduction. These alone are worth the half-crown, but Mr. Henry Sturmey, the editor, and Messrs. Iliffe & Son, the publishers, are record makers, and have eclipsed themselves this year.

THE EASTMAN COMPANY'S GELATINO-CHLORIDE PAPER.

This paper is as rapid as any in the market, and the company recommend the following combined toning and fixing bath:—

No. 1 .- Alum and Hypo. Solution.

							UZ.
Hyposul	phite of	f soda	••	••	••	• •	8
Alum	••			••	••	••	6
Water	••			••			64

When dissolved add 3 oz. of carbonate of soda dissolved in 8 oz. of water, and allow to stand twenty-four hours, and decant the clear liquid.

No. 2 .- Gold Solution.

						U13.
Chloride	of gold	1		••	 	15
Acetate o	f lead	(sugar	of lea	d)	 	74
Water	••				 	8

The toning-bath should be made up of 8 oz. of No. 1 and 1 oz. of No. 2 solutions. The prints are immersed without previous washing until the desired hue is obtained. When toned the prints should be washed in several changes of water, for at least an hour and a half.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BLOTTING-PAPER.

THE frequent use of blotting-paper for drying prints has prompted Messrs. Dray & Son (Limited), of 6 Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C., to introduce a book made of chemically pure blotting-paper. The book sells at 1s., and will find a ready sale amongst amateur photographers.

NEW FIELD-GLASS PATTERN HAND CAMERA.

MESSRS. DOLLOND & Co., of Ludgate Hill, are introducing numerous novelties this season. Their latest is a small hand camera, which when closed assumes the form of a field glass, and can be carried over the shoulders in the usual manner. It opens by means of a spring, and forms a quarterplate camera as complete as any in the market. Three double backs and a finder, which can be placed on the side or top, are sent out with it.

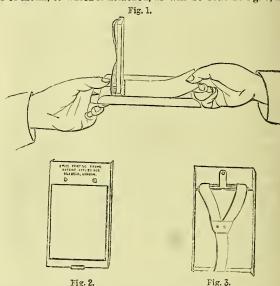
CARBONATE AND BICARBONATE OF SODA.

An amateur writes to Photographic Scraps complaining about the way chemists have treated him in regard to the new Ilford pyro. developer. He says:—"I went to five different chemists in the town and asked for carbonate of soda in crystals. They all gave me, or wanted to give me, a powder, which they called carbonate, and when I pointed out, as you had told me, that they were offering bicarbonate, they all laughed very cruelly at me for my presumed ignorance—carbonate and bicarbonate were the same thing, they said. I felt hurt and discouraged, but still persevere 1, and at last obtained from a photographic chemist the real thing, in clean bright crystals." Chemists are none the worse for knowing that there are such persons as the writer

about; and although there is only about one customer in a hundred who does not want bicarbonate of soda when he asks for carbonate, we should not think it possible that five chemists in succession would say that the two carbonates are the same thing. It is the photographers who do not know that washing-soda is just the thing for the Ilford developer.

A NEW PRINTING-FRAME.

MESSRS. R. & J. BECK, of 68 Cornhill, have just introduced a new printing-frame, the invention of Mr. Bynoe. It is quite novel in construction. The frame holding the negative is of metal, to which is attached, as will be seen in fig. 3, a



spring clip, upon which the back of the frame and spring is hinged. The great advantage of the "Bynoe" printing-frame is to be found in the fact that upon releasing the back spring the whole of the print can be examined, the paper being firmly gripped at one end(fig.1). These frames are much lighter than any in the market, and require only one action to open them; they can also be hung up anywhere, and are exceedingly portable. Amongst both professional and amateur photographers they will be liked, and at this season of the year they will be a safe stock.

ETHER-OXYGEN LANTERN.

A NEW form of apparatus has been designed by Mr. G. R. Prouse, of Montreal. It combines both the lantern proper, the gas generator, and storage-bag or receiver. The generating part comprises a retort for the production of oxygen gas, a fitter or washer, saturator, and regulator. All the parts with the lantern are contained in a case measuring $18 \times 18 \times 10$ inches, which also serves as a stand for the lantern. The generator is a steel tube with a semicircular cross section. Into the flat or lower side are inserted a number of copper cups. These contain sufficient mixture to maintain the light for about fifteen minutes. Copper is chosen as a rapid conductor of heat. In these cups a speedy fusion of the chlorate of potash results. The iron by its slower conductivity serves to retard the transmission of heat from cup to cup. Each cup is heated in turn by means of a spirit lamp or a small Bunsen burner, and the transfer of heat from one to the other is effected automatically by an attachment operated by the receiver when the gas has reached a certain degree of exhaustion. The washer, saturator, and regulator are combined in one piece, which is placed directly beneath the body of the lantern. There are several novel features in the other parts of the apparatus. When all is fitted, and the cups filled with black oxide of mangarese and chlorate of potash in the proportion of 1 to 3, heat is applied, and gas will form in two or three minutes, and pass into the receiver. Under favourable conditions the light should be on the screen within five minutes from the first application of the heat to the retort. The capacity of the retort is such that sufficient gas may be generated to operate the light continuously for about two hours.

Trade Notes.

THERE is a very good idea on Messrs. Walker, Troke & Co.'s circular signifying their removal to 65 Bath Street, City Road, E.C. On the top of the circular are post-stamp photographs of Charles Troke and George Walker, suitably linked together, to show that they personally conduct their business.

MR. WILLIAM GARDNER, of Gloucester, informs us that he will supply his new list of sifting-machines (which we referred to in our Agricultural Exhibition report) to any chemist who applies for it. Mr. Gardner is about to erect a much larger factory than the one which he now occupies.

THE FIRM OF LYMAN BROTHERS & Co., TORONTO, was, as from July 1, formed into a joint-stock company, with a capital of \$150,000, in \$50 shares. The directors are Mr. H. Lyman, sen, Montreal, and his four sons, Messrs. J. Henderson, G. W. Lillie, James Watt, and C. McD. Hay, of Toronto. The business will be carried on as hitherto, and no change in the management is contemplated.

COATED PELLETS.—Wyleys (Limited), of Coventry, are now making compressed pellets with a coating of pure sugar. The samples which they send us are very pretty. One contains 2 grs. of extract of cascara sagrada, the other 2 grs. of pepsin porci. The elegance of the form in which these popular medicines are thus exhibited will be appreciated by customers, and it is sometimes an advantage to have the preparations put up with no-name labels. The coated pellets are also supplied in bulk, and most combinations can be finished off in the same way.

MESSRS. NEWBALL & MASON, of Nottingham, send us a collection of the advertising material which they supply to their agents to help them to push the sale of their Mason's Extract of Herbs for the production of herb or botanic beer, wine and other essences. We are not surprised that with so much well-directed enterprise this firm have been so successful. Their circulars are marked by skill and originality, and artistic and literary ability are lavishly drawn upon. They are now issuing an imposing placard—card canaries which "sing the praises" of their extract, sensitive fish, card imitations of their bottles, poetic and other effusions tempting thirsty people to try their temperance beverages. Messrs. Newball & Mason, we understand, will provide a liberal supply of this material to their agents.

Armour's Formulary.—Messrs, Armour & Co., of 60 Tooley Street, S.E., have just published, and are presenting free to chemists who apply for it, a very useful collection of formulæ for digestive and pepsinated medicinal preparations. The collection is, we understand, the result of careful experiments by pharmacists, all the formulæ having been proved before they were adopted. The preparations are of a kind which are frequently required in English medical practice, the directions for making them are explicit, and the methods such as may be followed at the dispensing-counter. We observe that the prefatory matter contains a report from Professor Attfield, in which he speaks in high terms of the value of Armour's "2,500 test pepsin." Those who have not already got a copy of the Formulary should not fail to apply for one.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—The directors of this Association inform us that a satisfactory response has been made to their invitation of last week, but they tell us that they had a number of letters from chemists in all parts of the country asking for application forms. They had intended to have sent such a form to as nearly as possible every chemist in the United Kingdom, but they find that their list of names was seriously defective. They have therefore reserved a proportion of the shares for chemists who on this account have been prevented from applying, and, as will be seen from their advertisement, they invite early application from such. The prospectus of this company was noted in the Star of Saturday last, and information as to the promoters and directors was asked for. It was also pointed out that nothing was said in the prospectus as to the terms on which the business was taken over. The following letter, from Messrs. Howard, Howes & Walters, the accountants, in reply, was published in Tuesday's Star:

Your issue of the 9th inst. contains some very fair criticisms upon the prospectus of the above company, to which, as auditors to the Association we are able to give a complete answer.

The purchase-price of the husiness acquired consists of the cost of th stock and leasehold premises, both of which are taken at an independent valuation, and of the goodwill of the business, the price of which, allowing for the expenses they pay, gives the veudors little more than two years' purchase upon their average income.

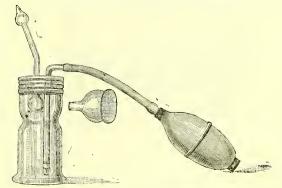
The directors, other than the vendors, are representative and respected members of their trade from different parts of the country.

The formation by chemists of a wholesale eo-operative society, under conditions which appear to reader it an assured success, may be of interest not only to that particular trade, but to members of trades which may with advantage follow this example. We are, therefore, obliged by the notice of the event which you have taken.

Aotes of Nobelties.

COMPOUND STEARATES AND "PULVERFLATOR."

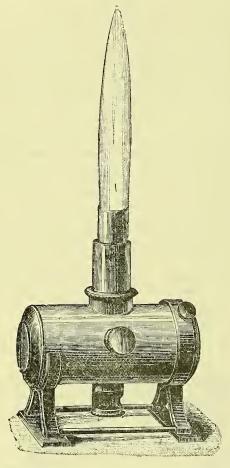
MESSRS. McKesson & Robbins have lately introduced in the United States, with marked success, a series of medicinalstearate compounds for external application. They will submit these to the medical profession of this country at the forthcoming Nottingham meeting of the British Medical Association, but in the meantime chemists may desire to anticipate any demand which may arise in consequence of the attention which the Nottingham exhibition will attract. The insufflation in nasal and throat affections of finelypowdered remedies is now a thoroughly established part of therapcutics, and one of the difficulties observed with insufflations is to obtain an innocuous and adhesive powder which may be combined with more active remedies. This difficulty Messrs. McKesson & Robbins have overcome in the production of their compound stearate of zinc, which may be used as a universal diluent, while the mercury and manganese stearates present similar physical properties, but are used for their specific medication. In the composition of these stearates a certain proportion of other fatty acids than stearic is involved, and the method of manufacture is such



that, as in the case of the zinc stearate, the product is an extremely light and impalpable powder or dry ointment, with many of the properties of zinc oleate. It adheres readily to the mucous membrane and skiv, but with such gentleness that its presence is unfelt. The manufacturers send it out in combination with boric acid, salicylic acid, tannic acid, aristol, balsam of Peru, bismuth subgallate, chrysarobin, cocaine, europhen, exalgine, gallacetophenone, ichthyol, iodoform arom., menthol, resorcin, rhubarb, salol, sulphur, and tar. The "Pulverflator," which is supplied for throat use, is shown in the figure. It is a dry spray with a special arrangement inside for sifting the powder as it is blown out of the bottle. This is shown in the enlarged thistle portion on the engraving. The apparatus works admirably, and will doubtless help to further popularise the application of remedies by insufflation.

"BARTHEL'S ROARERS."

As an instrument which develops a high degree of heat upon very little and cheap fuel we may draw attention to the apparatus known to the engineering world as a "roarer." In one of its forms it is designed to use methylated spirit, and the heat so obtained is declared to be not less than 1,300° C.=2,372° F. It is employed as an automatic blowpipe, or as a soldering or paint-removing lamp. The drawing is one-third actual size, the flame being fully 6 inches in length. The instrument consists of a container traversed by a tubular blowpipe, upon which is adjusted an external



tube. The space between the blowpipe and tube is in communication with the container, and serves as a wickchamber, from which the wick reaches into the container. A narrow tube, at each end opening into the wick chamber, traverses the blowpipe. From a small circular opening in this narrow burner-tube the spirit-vapours rapidly escape, well mingled with air (owing to the draught resulting in the blowpipe), giving, when lighted, a steady, powerful, and automatic flame. The principle embodied in this lamp is developed in very similar contrivances for the use of benzine as fuel instead of methylated spirit, the degree of heat attainable being as high, we understand, as 1,400° C. These handy instruments are found to be serviceable in dentistry, whilst for glass-blowing, fusion of metals, and the general work of a laboratory they must be well-nigh invaluable. Otto Berend & Co., 61 Fore Street, E.C., are the agents in this country.

NEW COMPANIES

BRIGGS & Co. (LIMITED).—Registered by Jordan & Sons, 120 Chancery Lane, W.C., with a capital of 2,000l., in 1l. shares. Object: To acquire the undertaking of a drugmerchant and chemist, dentist and optician, hitherto carried on by W. H. Briggs, at Market Street, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, and to carry on business as chemists and druggists generally. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. H. Briggs, 27 Market Street, Hebden Bridge, drugmerchant; T. Briggs, Sowerby Bridge, chemist and druggist; A. Gumby, 2 Park Place, Halifax, clerk; F. Thompson, King's Cross, Halifax, grocer; Emma Briggs, 27 Market Street, Hebden Bridge; Clara Briggs, Sowerby Bridge; and Betsy Gumby, 2 Park Place, Halifax. Registered without articles of association. Office: 27 Market Street, Hebden Bridge, near Manchester.

NATURE'S BLOOD-FORMER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 1,500l, in 1l. shares. Object: To acquire the undertaking of a patent-medicine manufacturer hitherto carried on at Leeds by A. Cooper, and to carry on and extend the same. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—A. Cooper, 13 Abbotsford Place, Leeds, chemist: Kate Cooper, 13 Abbotsford Place, Leeds; M. R. Knowles, 17 High Street, Skipton, solicitor; A. H. Wilkinson, Alma Terrace, Skipton, clerk; J. H. Davis, Bromley, clerk; J. Webber, 39 Grosvenor Place, Leeds, cashier; and C. E. Drake, 31 Hanover Square, Leeds, traveller. There shall not be less than three nor more than five directors. The first are A. Cooper, J. Webber, and J. H. Davis. Qualification, 20l. Remuneration, 25l. per annum. Registered Office: Oatlands Chemical Works, Meanwood Road, Leeds.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

 $\Lambda^{\rm NY}$ person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 6, 1892.)

- "E. E. ROWLANDS, 'ALLIGATOR' OINTMENT," and sketch of an alligator; for ointment for human use. By E. E. Rowland, 36 Lower Marsh, Lambeth. The essential particulars are the device and the word "Alligator." 164,082.
- "INWINI"; for a medical preparation for human use. By A. C. Granville, 1 Packington Street, Essex Road, Islington. 164,766.
- "WILLIAM KEY" as signature; for mineral and aërated waters. By W. Key, Anstruther, Pifeshire. 164,502
- "JEQUILLA" and "MAREQUIL"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Blondeau et Cie., Ryland Road, London, N.W. 164,945.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 13, 1892.)

- "BEN TROVATO" and sketch of bell-shaped house, and trees; for disinfectant liquid and powder. By H. Ellison and W. H. Mitchell, trading as Ellison & Mitchell, Don Chemical Works, Kilnhurst, near Rotherham. The essential particular is the device. 164,334.
- "VINVET"; for medicated wine. By Butler & Crispe, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, London. 165,133.
- Picture of the BRIG O' BALGOWNIE; for mineral and aërated waters. By the Balgownie Aërated and Mineral-water Manufacturing Company, 61 Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen. The essential particular is the device. 164,085.
- Sketch of horse's foot with wings; for mineral and aërated waters. By P. Rothwell and J. Rothwell, trading as Thomas Rothwell & Sons, 26 Arkwright Street, Bolton. 164,875.
- "ORIOLE"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Napoleon Price & Co. (Limited), 164 Aldersgate Street, London. 165,236.

Personalities.

MR. ALFRED HORNBY, chemist, Richmond, has sold his business to Messrs. Wiseman & Palmer.

Mr. W. Wade, chemist and druggist, Sideup, has just completed extensive alterations to his premises.

MR. WILLIAM CURTIS, retired chemist, of Barnstaple, has been made a justice of the peace for that borough.

MR. GOFF, of the firm of Horrell & Goff, chemists and druggists, of High Street, Dartford, has been elected a member of the Dartford School Board.

Mr. WILLIAM K. FORSYTH, the President of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, is a native of Cumberland, and served his apprenticeship to the drug-trade in a town there.

Mr. S. M. Burroughs has accepted the invitation of the Balloon Society to read a paper on "Single Tax," on Friday evening, July 22, at 8 o'clock, at St. James' Hall, Piccadilly.

MB. ALEC. B. HECTOR, formerly manager to the Colombo Apothecaries' Company, has returned to Sootland for a short visit prior to going to South Africa for the benefit of Mrs. Hector's health.

MR. LUMLEY SMITH, Q.C, who has frequently argued for the Pharmaceutical Society in High Court cases, has been appointed Judge of the County Courts of Shoreditch and Bow, in place of Judge Prentice, resigned.

MR. JOHN COOPER, pharmaceutical chemist, has purohased the business of Messrs. Finch & Co., Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare. Mr. Cooper has for fifteen years been with Mr. Hall, of 17 High Street, Weston-super-Mare.

Gnzette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Fairbank, F. R., and Lownds, H. A., under the style of Fairbank & Lownds, Doneaster, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, accouchours, and general medical practitioners.

Greaves, C. H., and Blumer, F. M., under the style of Greaves & Blumer, Stafford, surgeous and medical practitioners.

Hampshire, H. J., and Hampshire, V. A., under the style of Hampshire, Turner & Co., Liverpool, general produce brokers.

Harris, W. J., Collet, A. H., and Collett, G. B., under the style of Harris, Collet & Collet, Worthing, medical practitioners.

Hills, H., & Hills, C. H., under the style of Henry Hills & Son, Amlwich, Anglesea, manufacturing chemists, and Low Walker-on-Tyne, Northumberland, copper smelters.

Hepworth, B., and Chadwick, W., under the style of Hepworth, & Chadwick, Kidderminster, chemical manufacturers.

Mason, W., and Smith, J. S., under the style of Mason & Smith, physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and acconcheurs.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Coles, Charies Jenkin (trading as C. & C. J. Coles), Mill End Cottage, Hambleden, Cxfordshire, lately residing at Hertford Street, Mayfair and carrying on business at 7 Mincing Lanc, E.C., colonial broker.

Hallsworth, John William, Armley, Leeds, manager of chemical-works.

Zimmermann, Charles Hermann (lately trading as the Sozon Oil Company), Crumpsall, Manchester, merchant and manufacturer.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Hallsworth, John William, Armley, Leeds, manager of chemical-works.

Hyams, Hyam, Middlesex Street, Aldgate, E.C., mineral-water manufacturer.

Zimmermann, Charles Hermann (lately trading as the Sozon Oil Company), Crumpsall, Manchester, merchant and manufacturer.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

Dugan—Ross.—On June 29, at Mann's Palace Hotel, by the Rev. W. Brebner, M.A., Gilcomston Parish Church, A. F. Dugan, chemist, Aberdeen, to Jeannie, third daughter of the late W. B. Ross.

MCRITHER—STEWART.—On July 6, at Redbraes, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Thomas Millar, St. Paul's, Leith, Alexander Buchan McRither, chemist, to Jessie, daughter of the late John Stewart, postmaster, Kinloch-Rannoch, Perthshire.

OUGH—BEER.—On July 13, at St. Michael's, Stoke, by the Rev. Mr. Wallin, vicar of St. Mary's, Devonport, Lewis Ough, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, of Leicester, to Edith Mary, daughter of the late John Beer.

SHORTT-MILLER.—On July 5, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. W. Verner Miller, M.A, assisted by the Rev. Thomas J. Miller, B.A. (brothers of the bride), and the Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D., John Starrett Shortt, M.P.S.I., son of the late James Shortt, of Londonderry, to Anna Maria, yourgest surviving daughter of the late John Miller,

DEATHS.

Ball.—On July 1, William Ball, chemist and druggist, Stockport. Aged 73.

LEECH.—On June 27, Fred. Leech, chemist and druggist, Tideswell. Aged 65.

OLIVER.—On June 21, Henry Oliver, chemist and druggist, Clerkenwell. Aged 72.

PROCTOR.—On July 3, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wm. Proctor, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 83. Mr. Proctor was for the greater portion of the present century honourably and actively connected with the business life of Newcastle, and he was probably at the time of his death the oldest chemist in the city. His business career began a good many years ago, and was industriously, successfully, and honourably conducted. At the time of his death he was the proprietor of establishments in New Bridge Street and Westgate Road. A Novocastrian born and bred, Mr. Proctor took a warm but unobtrusive interest in all that concerned the social and business life of Newcastle. He witnessed during his long life many remarkable changes in the district, and took a delight in the inventive productions and manufactures of his fellow-townsmen. There was probably no one in the city who deserved more than he did the character of a loving father, a faithful friend, and a good citizen, and he was deservedly respected wherever he was known. Mr. Proctor has left a widow and a family of ten-four sors and six

RALPH.—On June 19, Thomas P. Ralph, chemist and druggist, Hammersmith. Aged 62.

TAXING NOSTRUMS IN SPAIN.—A new regulation came into force in Spain on July 1, according to which all specifics for the cure of disease, and mineral waters, must pay duty at the rate of 0.10 peseta (1d.) per packet, box, or bottle.

Canada have met at Toronto to discuss the matter of terms to retail customers, and have adopted the following arrangements:—Credit, four months. For payment within thirty days from date of invoice, 3 per cent. off; thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. off; sixty to ninety days, 1 per cent. off. On all overdue accounts and renewals at least 8 per cent, per annum will be charged. It was agreed not to allow more than three-quarters of the price charged for empties returned outside the city from where sold. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal also reports that "the secretary was instructed to write to the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association and the Ontario College of Pharmacy, urging upon them the advisability of taking steps to compel all manufacturers of patent medicines containing poisons to stamp such medicines with a poison-label, as is the custom in England."

EXPERIENCES OF A BUSH CHEMIST.

THE Anstralian bush is not exactly the sort of place a well-to-do chemist of Regent Street would care to spend the best years of his life in, yet I fancy there are many worse berths than that which I filled for some nineteen years.

I was a comparatively young man when I first set up as a general chemist and druggist in the very heart of the Australian bush. The settlement in which I pitched my tent, so to speak, was a very scattered one, and the population in my immediate neighbourhood was not more than three hundred at the outside. Within a radius of forty miles, however, there were a considerable number of small settlements, all of which I depended upon for trade.

My wooden shanty, with its three rooms, all on the same floor, was as unlike a chemist's shop as it was possible to make it. There was no plate-glass window, nothing to indicate the business carried on within; yet in a very short time my fame as a dispenser of drugs became known for miles round the country, and scarcely a day passed without my being called upon to serve enstomers who had come twenty, thirty, forty, and even fifty miles.

Whenever my stock ran short I need to write ont a list of my wants, and send an old and trusty backwoodsman down to Melbourne with the order. As onr settlement was nearly seven hundred miles away from this city, it generally took him a fortnight to go and return. He need to ride all the way there and hack, and for fifteen years he never once failed me.

Such articles as Epsom salts, quinine, syrup of senna, &c., were in constant demand, and I had to take care never to run short of such drngs. Great burly weather-beaten hnnters would, whilst passing through the settlement, invariably call in, and purchase a miscellaneous parcel of medicines. With this class of customers, pills were in constant demand, and I have sold as many as a score of boxes to a single backwoodsman. What he intended to do with such a large quantity was a mystery to me for some time, until one morning he called again, and purchased a similar stock. As I was packing them up for him, he remarked, "Can't ye make 'em a bit more powerful, mister?"

ye make 'em a bit more powerful, mister?"
"More powerful!" I exclaimed in surprise. "Why, they're the strongest manufactured."

"That's true enough, maybe; hut all the same I could do with them a little harder," he replied, as he took the parcel and threed to leave.

"Might I ask what you do with so many pills?" I ventured

to inquire as he was walking away.

"Shoot with 'em, of course," and the tone of scorn and contempt in which this startling intelligence was given made me feel somewhat abashed.

Before I could address him further on the subject he had disappeared, and I felt that my profession had suffered an indignity. Just fancy, using stomach or liver pills for shot, with which to bring down small game!

I remember being called out of bed one morning at halfpast three, by a farmer, who requested to be supplied with two yards of strong sticking paster. Upon my informing him that I had not half that quantity in stock he became abnsive and threatened to smash my shop to smithereens, unless I acquiesced with his demand. Fearing that he might do something rash, unless I humoured him, I told him to wait a few minutes whilst I made a search for some plaster which I thought I had put away in another room. He gruntingly assented, and, rushing into my bedroom, I cut a long strip off one of the sheets, soaked it in a solution of strong gum, and hung it over a spirit-lamp for a few minutes. Whilst it was drying I returned to the shop, and told my irate customer that I would be able to give him what he required.

With an oath-accompanied admonition to "look slippery, as his cow was bleeding to death," he began to indulge in agitated pacings up and down the narrow area of the shop. Anxious to get rid of him without further delay, I handed him the begus plaster, together with a small square of the genuine article. He was in too great a hurry to notice the deception, and throwing down half-a-crown (more than the value of the purchase) he rushed out of the shop.

For the next few days I lived in a state of snspense, hut my queer customer never showed himself again, and I concluded that his cow must have been benefited by the application of that gnm-soaked piece of sheet.

I once had an exciting twenty minutes with a half-hred bushman, a veritable giant in strength and physique. Fully armed he came rushing into my shanty one afternoon, and bawled at the top of his voice that he had got the toothache. I said I was very sorry, and proposed that he should allow me to extract the offending molar for him, for I subsequently discovered, to my cost, that it was such. This proposition evidently angered him, and he told me he would put a hullet through me before I should be allowed to tamper with his teeth. I expostulated with him as mildly as I could, hut without success. His idea was that by the external application of some liniment I ought to be able to alleviate his sufferings. I was in despair, for long experience had taught me that to attempt to cure such a troublesome thing as a firmly-set molar tooth in a few moments by the simple application of an liniment or any similar embrocation would be worse than useless.

Snddenly it occurred to me to administer a strong dose of chloroform to him, and under its soothing influence relieve his much swollen jaw of its unpleasant occupant. Strange to say he accepted my proposal, and after I had solemnly promised not to hurt him, he took the seat I offered him, and with a ludicrous stoicism resigned himself to the ordeal. He took the anæsthetic remarkably well, and I congratulated myself upon being able thus so easily to pacify and at the same time rid myself of such a disagreeable customer.

Determined to be on the safe side in case any untoward event should happen during the process of extraction, I took the precaution of binding the giant firmly to the chair.

Selecting my strongest pair of pincers I placed myself in position, and laid hold of the aching tooth. Having made certain that I had got the right one I gave it a mighty tug, and the next moment found myself sprawling on my back on the floor. The forceps had slipped just at the most critical part, and under such circumstances it was not to be wondered at that the victim had been prematurely aroused. For several minutes he bellowed like an infuriated bull, and once I thought sure that he would free himself from the leathern thongs which bound him to the chair. Had he succeeded it would have fared ill with me. For the time being I partly lost my presence of mind, and remained in my recumbent position upon the floor. Then I jumped up, seized the sponge, copiously saturated in the anesthetic, and administered a second dose. It had the desired effect, and I succeeded this time in removing the largest tooth I have ever taken from a human jaw.

When the giant came to he was gratitude itself, and insisted upon my accepting a small bagful of gold-dust in recognition of my services.

DENTISTRY EXPERIENCES.

A LTHOUGH a fully qualified chemist, I must confess to an incompetent knowledge of the dentist's art. Yet, in spite of this, I unblushingly exhibit in my shop-window a neatly-framed card, containing the familiar inscriptiou—"Teeth carefully extracted." Being the only chemist in a small country village, with the nearest dentist twenty miles away, my services as a tooth-extractor are being constantly called into requisition.

From some occult reason or other, there appears to be a perpetnal toothache-epidemic in my locality, and I can say without exaggeration that my sale of remedies for this complaint is greater than that for any other. Both adults and children are affected, and in 50 per cent. of the cases initially treated by the internal and external application of miscellaneous nerve-destroyers, poisons, and embrocations, I am eventually called upon to exercise my prerogative as a tooth-drawer. It is this final stage which I positively hate, and I always endeavour, by every means in my power, to procrastinate as long as it is possible.

I dare not use anesthetics without the presence of a medical man, and as the great majority of my victims—this is the most appropriate name I can apply to them—object to

the extra expense incidental to this precaution, I am com-

pelled to operate under a disadvantage.

Never am I likely to forget the Herculean farm-labourer who almost pummelled me to a jelly because I failed to extract a huge lower jaw molar painlessly. With a face swollen to the size of the largest pumpkin grown, the poor fellow slouched into my shop one morning, and asked me if I could take out a sore tooth. I endeavoured to persuade him to try a little nerve-killer, and various other remedies; but he was obstinate, and emphatically refused to have anything to do with such things.

"Out wi' 't, mister, and," holding up his fist threateningly,

"don't thee hurt me.'

I saw there was nothing for it but compliance, and having got him to take a seat in the clamped chair, I made an ostentatious display of my instruments, thinking thus to deter him from undergoing the operation. But he was not to be frightened, and bracing myself for the ordeal, I very gingerly opened his mouth, and marked the offending tooth.
My heart sank within me at the sight of that molar, and I knew that it would be an earthly impossibility to extract it under the then existing conditions, without the most acute pain. Here was an embarrassing dilemma, and I cast about me for some way of escape.

"My good man," I said, holding an ugly pair of forceps before his eyes, "your tooth's a terrible one to get at; I am bound to cause you considerable suffering. You'd far better take something for it, and go home to bed."

"Nay, nay, mister; until it's out I'll have no peace," he replied impatiently, and with such a decisive tone that I

knew it was useless to argue with him.

No sooner had the cold steel of the forceps touched his gums than he gave vent to a mighty bellow, and knocked the instrument out of my hand. I now positively declined to have anything more to do with him, whereupon he jumped from the chair, and threatened to kick me round the place unless I took that tooth out. Well, to make a long story short, he resumed his seat, whilst I, now thoroughly nettled, thrust the forceps into his mouth and gripped the aching molar. Bearing down on it with all my strength, I gave one mighty wrench, which must have shook the foundations of the jaw, and brought away a huge treblepronged tooth. So quickly had this been done that the patient scarcely knew what I was doing; but almost before I could remove the forceps from his mouth, he had laid hold of me by both hands and got my head into "chancery." Then he punished me severely, and I became unconscious. When I recovered he had gone; but a police-court summons for assault and battery was instrumental in mulcting him in a fine of 40s., or, in default, a fortnight's hard labour.

After that I removed the framed card from my window, and hoped that the publicity given to the police-court proceedings would prejudice the public against me as an amateur dentist. But, extraordinary as it may appear, it did not have that effect, and I was asked to pull out just as many teeth as of yore. I could not very well refuse, for I

should offend customers, and thus lose my trade.

I once had a remarkable illustration of stoicism. village squire, a man about fifty-five, sat like a statue, for fully three-quarters of an hour, whilst I extracted no less than eleven teeth. He refused to take an anæsthetic, and although I must have caused him the most excruciating agony, he

never moved a single muscle during the ordeal.

I have had some lively times with both young and old ladies, the former especially. One morning, whilst I was at breakfast, the daughter of the local schoolmaster rushed into the shop, and asked me to draw two decayed stumps from her upper jaw. Questioned as to whether they gave her much trouble, she trankly admitted that they had not ached for several years, but still she desired to have them removed, for that morning she was to be introduced to her father's new assistant, upon whom she was anxious to make a favourable impression. To myself I was bound to admit that the removal of those two discoloured stumps would without doubt enhance her appearance, and made preparations for their extraction. To make another long story short, it will be sufficient for me to say that I have not yet succeeded in obliging that young lady, for the simple reason that she fled at the mere sight of the forceps. I would not have minded at all if she had gone as she came—quietly but instead of this she rushed from the shop, screaming and shricking at the top of her voice. About helf-an-hour later her father called upon me, and demanded an explanation as to the meaning of the treatment to which I had subjected his daughter!

In a few words I gave him the plain ungarnished truth, and he left me in much the same manner as a whipped cur would. How the young lady fared at his hands when he

got home I am not in a position to record.

Just as I was preparing to go to bed one night the bell rang furiously, and imagine my astonishment when, upon opening the door, I was confronted by the well-known form of my worthy washerwoman, who, in piteous accents, entreated me to remove a gathered tooth. Now, if there is one thing, above all others, which I have a special antipathy against meddling with, it is a gathered tooth, and I told her that I couldn't undertake to extract it. She flew into a passion at this, and threatened to smash every window in the house unless I gave her relief. Knowing the nature of the woman, I determined to practise a little stratagem, and invited her into my private room. Leaving there for a few minutes I went to the shop and mixed a powerful sleeping-draught, which I told her to gulp down before I could draw the tooth. She took it, and became calmer; gradually she got drowsy, and in a short time she fell asleep. She remained in my house all night, and in the morning awoke refreshed and free from pain. Having thanked me most profusely, she returned to the bosom of her family, with the impression that the gathered tooth had been extracted. It was not for nearly a week afterwards that she discovered the fraud, and then-well, I got it hot, and no mistake.

HECTOGRAPH MASSES AND INKS.

WE take the following formulæ from a Bavarian journal. They are a useful collection as showing the different styles of compositions which have arisen from Kwaysser and Hussak's invention of 1878, the English patent of which will shortly expire. In these formulæ the quantities, it should be noted, must all be taken by weight.

MASSES.

Girardin's Formula -Gelatine, 10 parts; glycerine, 15 parts; powdered talc, 2 parts.

Lebaique's Formula.—Gelatine, 10 parts; water, 37½ parts;

glycerine, $37\frac{1}{2}$ parts; kaolin, 5 parts.

Wartha's Formulæ.—(1) Gelatine, 10 parts; water, 40 parts; glycerine, 120 parts; barium sulphate, 8 parts. (2) Gelatine, 10 parts; dextrin, 10 parts; glycerine, 100 parts; barium sulphate, 8 parts.

Other Formulæ.—Glycerine, 12 parts; gelatine, 2 parts; water $7\frac{1}{2}$ parts; sugar 2 parts.

Water, 10 parts; dextrin, 1½ part; sugar, 2 parts; gelatine, 4 parts; glycerine, 15 parts; zinc oxide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ part.

The formula for the patented article was given in our issue of February 13, page 248.

INKS.

Lebaigue's Formula.—(1) Paris violet, 1 part; water, 3 parts. (2) Rosaniline acetate, 2 parts; S.V.R, 1 part; water, 10 parts.

Kwaysser's Formula.—(See THE CHEMIST AND DRUG-GIST as above stated).

Villon's Formula.—Bordeaux red, 3 parts; S.V.R., 2 parts; water, 20 parts; glycerine, 1 part.

Wilson's Formula.—Rhodamin, 3 parts; alcohol, 4 parts; water, 20 parts; glycerine, 1 part.

The following figures show the weight of any mass containing dextrin which is required for a specific surface:--

> 8 in. × 12 in. require 24½ oz. of mass 33 " 8 " × 16 " " ,, 52 ,, 10 " × 20 " " ,, 12 ,, × 24 ,, 70 " ,, ,, 122 ,,

16 " × 30 "



Notice to Retail Buyers: - It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., July 14.

The London Markets.

Cinchona Dividends.

The report of the Java Cinchona Company "Kertamanah" for 1891 shows that the harvest of 299,333 half-kilos. of bark, which it cost 38,857f. to produce, has realised 81,650f. The net profit was, therefore, 60,997f., of which 21,997f. is carried to the new account, the remainder being distributed to shareholders, at the rate of 10 per cent. on ordinary shares.

ACID (CABBOLIC) has advanced in price, and business has improved owing to the reports of the approaching cholera epidemic. Crystals, 34° to 35°, are now quoted at 4d. to 41d. Liquid crystallised is also held for higher prices, but it has not advanced so much as crystals.

ACID (CITRIC).—The market is very quiet, and there have been hardly any orders lately—1s. $4\frac{3}{4}d$. to 1s. 5d. is today's nearest quotation: juice being offered at 181. 10s. to 187, 158,

ACID (TARTARIC).—Very dull of sale at $11\frac{1}{2}d$. to $11\frac{3}{4}d$., according to brand.

ANTIMONY.—Crude Japan is somewhat firmer, sales having been made, it is said, at the rate of 27s. per cwt. on the spot.

BALSAM (CANADA). - The new crop of Canadian balsam is now arriving in New York, and prices are coming down. From $12\frac{1}{2}d$, to 1s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. terms, is quoted, according to packing.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—The American market is reported dull and lower. Para is offered at 1s. 7d. c.i.f., Maranham at 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. c.i.f., and Cartagena at 1s. $5\frac{1}{3}d$. c.i.f. The London market is dull and lifeless, fair Maranham being offered at 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

BALSAM (TOLU).—The American market, we hear, is quite overstocked, and genuine quality is already being offered from New York at $11\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

BROMIDE.—An American firm offers American bromide of potassium, guaranteed B.P. standard, at $10\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb., c.i.f. terms, and American bromine at $11\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., delivered weights, London or Liverpool.

CALUMBA.—It is said that good natural root has been sold at 45s. per cwt., and that the drug is gradually becom-

CAMPHOR (CRUDE) .- A very dull market. The quotations are nominally 127s. 6d. per cwt. for Japan, and 120s. per cwt. for China camphor on the spot. Sales of Japan have been made this week at 117s. 6d., c.i.f. terms, delivered weights, for May-June shipment.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The German agents are very firm at 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. per 1b. net on the spot. English is still quoted at 1s. 7d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—The following figures refer to the export of cardamoms from Ceylon between the periods of January 1 and June 20:—1892, 180,269 lbs.; 1891, 155,477 lbs.; 1890, 177,380 lbs.; 1889, 150,706 lbs.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—In America prices are declining, and quotations come from there at 25s. 6d. to 29s. 6d., c.i.f. for fair quality to fine selected quills; but these prices are not likely to offer any inducement to our buyers here. A New York correspondent, writing on July 1, "Although we warned the collectors on the Pacific Coast that there was no chance whatever of higher prices this year, they discarded our advice, and large quantities have been gathered. The consequence is that we have to face another season of over-production. Like other products, this bark appears destined to become almost unsaleable before the collectors will realise the position, and allow the consumption a breathing-spell. The large holdings of old bark are still untouched, and now dozens of dealers and collectors are offering the new crop, but cannot find buyers at the figures they want."

CHAMOMILES.—It is reported that the Belgian crop is likely to be a bad one, worse even than last year. We also hear that in France the chamomile market bas opened at very high prices, as much as 81. per cwt. being named, which seems an excessive rate, and is not likely to be maintained.

CINCHONA.—The cinchona auctions on Tuesday were moderate in extent, the catalogues on this occasion being composed as follows:-

			Packages		Package	8
Ceylon bark	••	••	869 of	which	869	were sold
East Indian bark	••	••	737	**	737	"
South American ba	rk	-	577	93	287	**
African bark	••	•	358	,,	358	,,
			2,541		2,251	

The sales progressed with moderate vigour, the only lots left unsold being a few parcels of Cuprea bark, for which even the moderate limits that would now be acceptable to holders could not be obtained. The unit remains unchanged at $1\frac{1}{3}d$. per lb. for fair bark, with a tendency to greater firmness. The following prices were paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA. - Original. - Red varieties: Fair to good bright quilly chips and shavings, 2d. to $3\frac{1}{4}d$.; fair but rather dusty root, $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to 3d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Ordinary to good bright quilly branch and stem chips, 21d. to $5\frac{3}{4}d$; good chips and shavings, $4\frac{1}{4}d$. to $5\frac{1}{2}d$; fair bright root, 41d. per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary weak and root, $4\frac{1}{3}d$. per 1b. Grey varieties: Ordinary weak and damaged to fair bright quilly branch and stem chips, $1\frac{1}{4}d$. to $2\frac{2}{4}d$.; fine but dusty shavings, $5\frac{1}{4}d$. to $5\frac{1}{2}d$.; root, $3\frac{1}{4}d$. to $3\frac{1}{4}d$. per 1b. Hybrid chips and shavings, $2\frac{1}{4}d$. to 3d.; dust, 2d.; fair root, 3d. per 1b. Renewed.—Red varieties: Dull to good bright quilly chips, branch and stem, $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to 4d.; fair to good bright quilly chips, branch and stem, $2\frac{1}{4}d$. to 4d.; fair to good but dusty shavings, $3\frac{1}{4}d$. to $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. Yellow stem chips, poor to good quilly strong, $2\frac{1}{4}d$. to $5\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. Grey Hybrid chips, 4d, to 4d, 4d, shavings, $4\frac{1}{2}d$ to 5d. per lb. EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—Original.—Red varieties:

Dull small dusty to fair bright strong and quilly chips, 14d. Dull small dusty to fair bright strong and quilly chips, $1\frac{1}{4}d$. to 4d.; rather dull spokeshavings, $1\frac{1}{2}d$.; root, $2\frac{1}{4}d$. to $2\frac{1}{3}d$. per lb. Yellow varieties: Very ordinary twigs to good bright quilly stem and branch chips, $1\frac{1}{2}d$. to $5\frac{1}{4}d$.; fair to fine bright shavings, $2\frac{3}{4}d$. to $5\frac{1}{2}d$. if ne stem chips, $7\frac{1}{4}d$. to $7\frac{1}{3}d$. per lb. Grey dull and small to good bright bold chips, $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to $4\frac{3}{4}d$.; small shavings, 2d. to $2\frac{1}{2}d$; good bright root, 4d. to 5d. per lb. Hybrid chips, $2\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. Renewed—Red varieties: Small to good bright chips, $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to $3\frac{3}{4}d$.; good shavings, 4d. per lb. Yellow chips: Fair to fine bright quilly, $3\frac{1}{2}d$. to 7d. Grey small thin shavings and chips. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. quilly, $3\frac{1}{2}d$, to 7d. Grey small thin shavings and chips, $4\frac{1}{4}d$. to $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per 1b,

SOUTH AMERICAN CINCHONA.—Of cultivated Bolivian Calisaya 410 bales from Mollendo ($vi\hat{a}$ Hamburg) were offered today. The bulk of this parcel consisted of damaged bark, and the greater part of it, viz. 287 bales, was sold at $4\frac{1}{4}d$. to $5\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. for rather broken to fair quill. Of Cuprea 167 bales, all of 1888 import, were offered and bought in, $1\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. being wanted, while only 1¼d. per lb. was offered.

AFRICAN CINCHONA.—A parcel of 358 bales, imported viâ

Lisbon, was offered at the auctions, and sold at $2\frac{1}{4}d$. to $3\frac{3}{4}d$.

per lb. for fair rather irregular Succirubra quill. The whole of it was slightly damaged. There was 1 bale of 31 lbs. from Cbinde (South-eastern Africa), the first arrival from that coast, in dark red chips, which sold at 4d. per lb.

The following figures refer to the exports of cinchona from Ceylon between January 1 and June 20:—1892, 2,745,687 lbs.; 1891, 2,513,270 lbs.; 1890, 4,068,395 lbs.;

1889, 4,705,784 lbs.

CLOVES.—Zanzibur cloves are exceedingly flat, and at auction about 300 bales sold at $2\frac{3}{8}d$. to $2\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. for ordinary to good quality, showing lower value.

COCAINE is firm, and sales of crude have been made at somewhat higher prices. The quotation for *Hydrochlorate* is now 17s. 6d. to 18s., but we believe that it would still be possible to buy at the lower figure.

CUMIN-SEED.—It is reported that the crop of this drug in Malta has been a fallure this year.

CUTCH is firm with sales, this week, of Star B at 29s. 6d. and Eagle (in Liverpool) at 29s. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Reports from Russia state that the crop this year is again expected to be a very small one. The market is fairly steady privately, German and Belgian having been sold at 2s. 2d. per lb. For Spanish from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d., according to quality, is still asked, and it is believed that there may be an improvement in the market shortly, as there have been many inquiries this week.

GALLS.—At auction on Tuesday, 33 cases China galls sold cheaply, without reserve, at 42s. to 46s. per cwt. for dusty and stalky to fair.

GAMBIER.—Selling slowly on the spot at 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. for whole bales, cubes at 30s. per cwt.

GINGER.—Jamaica is in less demand and lower, about 100 barrels selling at 70s. to 85s. per cwt. for good to fine, and 49s. to 58s. 6d. per cwt. for common to low middling. Cochin ginger is also flat, a few lots ordinary shrivelled rough selling at 26s., and five cases extra bold rough at 63s. per cwt. African ginger sold in Liverpool last week at 31s. per cwt.

Gum Arabic.—At to-day's auctions a rather moderate supply of acacia gum was offered for sale. The market remained dull. Ordinary Ghatti gum was rather dearer; Kurachee dull and slightly lower; Cannpore is also slightly easier. The following prices were paid: Australian—ordinary dark and woody to common red, 24s. to 25s.; dusty siftings, 15s. per cwt.; Egyptian Amrad (Jeddah), fair red, 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. East African (a new source of supply)—115 boxes dull brown glassy Cape-character, imported via Zanzibar, 15s. 6d. to 17s. per cwt. Ordinary Brown Barbary, 40s. to 42s. per cwt. East Indian—common brown Amrad, 22s. to 22s. 6d.; fair to bright amber Cawnoore, 34s. 6d. to 39s; fair to good amber Kurachee, 47s. to 59s.; small red to pale siftings, 22s. 6d. to 27s.; medium to fine pale Ghatti, 23s. 6d. to 45s. 6d per cwt.

INDIGO.—The market in East Indian indigo has been exceedingly active lately. It is computed that no less than 2,000 chests have changed hands privately during the months of June and July at prices rising from 2d. to fully 6d. per lb. advance over the last auction rates. The quantity offered at the periodical auctions on July 11 was very small, consisting of 1,607 chests only, nearly the whole of which sold at a further advance, as compared with the previous auctions, of 5d. to 8d. on good to good ordinary Bengal, 5d. to 6d. on Oudes, and 4d. to 6d. on good ordinary to fine Kurpah. The crop news from India is very alarming.

IPECACUANHA—Last week no less than 300 packages of *Rio* root arrived here, and this caused the beavy fall in the article at the last auctions. *Carthagena* root is said to be selling still at fairly steady prices, 5s. 6d. having been paid privately this week.

JABORANDI-LEAVES.—New York is said to be practically out of stock. For fair greenish leaves 10d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted, and there is also a strong local demand.

JALAP has been in considerable request. It is said that 1s. 5d. has been paid, though we doubt whether that can be quite correct. The price now asked is 1s. 6d. per lb. for good Vera Cruz.

OIL (CASTOR)—On June 21 the Calcutta market was reported to be firm at somewhat higher rates, though the advance asked had had the effect of checking business.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star anise has declined in price, sales having been made on the spot at 6s. 1d. per lb.; while for arrival 5s. $7\frac{1}{3}d$., c.i.f., has been accepted. Cassia oil has sold at 3s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. terms, but it is now possible to buy at 3s., c.i.f. Peppermint oil steady at 13s $4\frac{1}{3}d$. per lb. for H.G.H. Lemongrass oil is quoted at $1\frac{1}{4}d$. to $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per oz.; and Citronella at $\frac{5}{3}d$. to $\frac{3}{4}d$. per oz.

OPIUM.—There is very little doing here in Turkey opium. Fine druggists' quality is being quoted at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; seconds at 5s. 9d. to 6s. Persian opium is rather more active, and it is said that the crop is not likely to come up to the estimate formed of it. In Persia and in China—which is one of the principal markets for this variety-prices have considerably advanced, but in London no business has yet been done at the higher rates asked by the holders—namely, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. Under date of July 9, our Smyrna correspondent writes:—"Opium is now coming in much more freely from the interior. The arrivals to date are 350 baskets, against 483 at the same time last year, and very shortly there will be an increase in favour of this year, as large supplies will be received from the northern districts, where the barvesting of the crop is proceeding rapidly, owing to the continuance of very favourable weather. It is now almost a certainty that the Turkey crop this year will not be less than 9,000 baskets. Nevertbeless, our market may not settle down to its lowest point for some time, as the prices that are paid in the interior are higher than here, consequently, for the present, holders prefer pledging their goods at a high rate of interest to selling at a loss." The arrivals of new opium in Smyrna up to July 2 were 189 packages, against 342 packages on July 2,

ORRIS-ROOT.—We are informed that the prospects of the coming crop in Italy are very poor. The root will be harvested in September, and it is said that the yield of the crop is not expected to exceed last year's very small output.

OTTO OF ROSE.—One of the Bulgarian otto-dealers has taken exception to our correspondent's letter on the otto crop, published in our issue of July 9. The London agents of the gentleman in question have sent out a circular traversing some of our correspondent's statements. They term him a "disappointed party attempting to impose Eastern fabrics upon Western readers," whatever that may mean, and then proceed as follows:-"There exist in Bulgaria no stocks of old otto, and if the stocks in Paris, London, and the United States be estimated from fairly known facts, there would hardly be a total of 5,000 oz., not of 30,000 oz.; moreover, what stocks exist are in consumers' or second holders' hands, and practically do not count. It is perfectly well known to buyers bere that most old stocks were bought up at the very first signs and reports of the prospects of deficient collection of roses. The collection and distillation of this year was concluded on June 10 already, and the producers, knowing too well the outlooks of a pressure, are declining to commit themselves to any price whatever for this new product, and are most difficult to be dealt with. Comparative high prices to balance the deficiency of the crop are therefore the natural outcome of clearly defined and all-powerful circumstances." The brand by which prices are generally regulated opened last season at 23s. 3d. per cz., but this year a much higher rate is likely to be fixed for it, and the agents speak of 30s. as a not unlikely figure. Second-hand holders, they say, already want 28s. per oz.

POPPY-HEADS.—Sales of new Belgian poppy-heads have been made this week at rather higb prices—namely, 12s. 9d. to 13s. per thousand; the crop will not be in for some weeks yet. English poppy-heads are held for 14s.; it is said that the crop will be small and the quality poor.

QUICKSILVER.—Steady at 7l. 2s. 6d. from the importers, and 6l. 19s. in the second hand.

QUININE.—A very dull market. About 20,000 oz. were sold on Tuesday and Wednesday at from $8\frac{1}{2}d$, to $8\frac{5}{3}d$. per oz. for German bulk second-hand on the spot.

SENEGA.—The new crop, it is said, will be late this season, but it is likely to be of fair quality and extent.

SHELLAC.—The market closed last week with a moderate spot demand, and sales of unworked TN second orange at 79s. to 80s. per cwt., short prompt; while for AC garnet 72s. per cwt. was paid. With the opening of the present week a better feeling began to permeate the speculative market, and at the auctions on Tuesday an advance of 2s. per cwt. was established upon the prices of the small quantity of lac sold. Orange realised 80s. for good pale unworked, and 75s. to 76s. for blocky to flat reddish ditto; unworked buttonlac sold at 79s. to 86s. for ordinary seconds to good pale firsts. After the auctions the market remained steady, but only very little business was reported on the spot. About 1,500 cases sold for delivery, however, at 82s. 9d. to 83s. for August, 82s. 6d. for October, and 82s. for November.

SILVER NITRATE has touched the lowest point on record, and is offering to-day at 2s. 2d. per oz.

Tonquin Beans.—No arrivals of Angostura or Surinam beans have lately taken place in New York from South America. Good frosted beans of the latter description are quoted now as high as 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. terms. In London the market was also rather firmer, with sales of fair black Pará, slightly foxy mixed at 1s. 6d. per lb. privately.

TURMERIC.—For fair *Bengal* 19s., and for *Cochin* in split bulbs 8s. 6d. per cwt. has been paid.

VALERIAN-ROOT.—Prices are still advancing, and a few bales, we are told, have been sold this week at 46s. per cwt.

WAX (CARNAUBA) is quite and difficulty of sale, the quotation being from 45s. to 65s. per cwt. for common dark to fine pale.

Wax (Japan).—Very flat. Small sales have been made privately at as low a price as $38s.\ 6d.$ per cwt.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OWING to the elections, the business done during the past week has been quite of a retail nature, and there are few changes to report.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—No further arrivals. The market is firm at the advance noted last week.

GUM ARABIC.—A parcel of old-fashioned Soudan description sorts offers at 90s. per cwt.

HEMP-SEED.—Owing to a large arrival, some parcels have changed hands on private terms, presumably at a reduction.

OIL (CASTOR).—The *Mira* has arrived with a large quantity on board, and there are now sellers ex quay at $2\frac{1}{2}d$. tor seconds.

WAX (BEES').—There is a large arrival.

THE GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

OUR consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in a report on the industrial condition of Germany, gives the following table of figures relating to the exportation of drugs and chemicals from Germany:—

	Quantity					
Articles	1891	1890	1889			
Essential oils Potassium Alkaloids Quinine Othoride of potassium Sulphate of potassium Sulphate of potassh Mineral waters Salicylic acid Saltpetre Hydrochloric acid Tartaric acid	Met. centners 2.546 353,303 110,934 584 1.869 769,962 977 301.888 335,632 2,170 96,629 103,123 7,769	Met. centuers 3,652 270,510 106,281 561 1,565 676,580 1,662 193,133 363,629 2,440 101,349 80,502 10,211	Met. centners 2,250 195,274 115,759 372 1,716 754,587 1,076 218,478 304,773 2,375 81,017 62,018 15,982			

These figures, the consul says, show that the increases in the exports of this year are generally in the important, and the decreases in the less important articles. The opinion

therefore, formed of the trade in general of the chemical industry for this year will not be an unfavourable one. Germany's chemical industry takes a high place, and its products are forwarded to almost all countries of the world. The reason for this extension is to be found in the high theoretical talents of the German people and the excellent schools, which, year by year, furnish a body of educated chemists to advance the trade of the country.

The Potash Salts. One branch of the chemical industry is worthy of special attention—namely, the potassic salts. This industry has formed a syndicate which publishes accounts every year, and thus facilitates inspection of the course of business.

Of chloride of potassium (80 per cent.) the sales were, in-

					Met. oentners
1891		••	0-0		 1,341,639
1890	••		••		 1,265,526
1889				••	 1,237,482

These quantities were distributed as follows:-

	1891	1890	1889
Germany North America England. Scotland France.	Met. centners 437,989 356,700 123,100 81,500 151,000	Met. centners 406,126 296,000 138,000 91,000 152,000	Met. centners 446,882 319,000 110,000 48,000 107,000

The total amount of sales in muriate of potassium (90 per cent.) were:---

1891				Met. centner			rs
	 	••			••	179,804	
1890	 ••		• •		••	129,471	
1889	 					62,213	

America is also the largest consumer of this salt, then follow Germany, the United Kingdom, and France.

Kieserite. The total sales of kieserite in 1871 were 285,591 centners; in 1890, 320,048 centners; and in 1889, 318,239 centners. Of these quantities the United Kingdom took, respectively, 251,454, 281,938, and 253,172 centners. Several products, of which kieserite is one, are almost exclusively manufactured in Germany for foreign countries.

With regard to the general condition of the industry, the consul remarks: "The Frankfort quinine factory records a further increase in its production. The consumption of quinine is increasing in almost all parts of the world. In glycerine, cocaine, strychnine, and other pharmaceutical preparations (of which the factory in question is one of the chief producers in Europe) the demand throughout the year was very active, although mostly at reduced prices. The coal-tar colour industry, too, had another good year. In 1891 a whole series of new medicines produced from coal tar were introduced before due examination of their merits or demerits. It is supposed that the public will sooner or later object to being experimented upon chiefly for the benefit of manufacturers."

THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA AUCTIONS.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

AMSTERDAM, July 14.

At to-day's cinchona auction over 3,000 packages Java bark were offered, but half of this was bought in, the remainder (viz., 1,567 packages) selling at the low unit of $6\frac{1}{8}$ cents per half-kilo (= $1\frac{1}{16}d$. per 1b.). This price shows hardly any advance upon the last sale-rates. The following prices were paid:—Manufacturing bark in chips and quills, 5 to 53 cents. (= 1d. to $9\frac{3}{8}d$. per 1b.); ditto root, 14 to 36 cents. (= $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per 1b.); druggists' bark in quills and chips, 10 to 39 cents (= $1\frac{3}{4}d$. to 7d. per 1b.). The principal buyers were Mr. Gustav Briegleb, of Amsterdam, the Brunswick quinine works, the Frankfort works, and the Amsterdam factory.

A Women's Pharmacy.—The Women's Pharmaceutical Association of Illinois is planning to conduct a model pharmacy in the Illinois building at the World's Fair.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read. Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply. Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

Assistants and Employers.

SIR,—Any attempt to relieve any portion of the community of oppression must enlist the sympathy of rational people. I can assure those whose letters have appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST re the formation of an Assistants' Union that they have my profound sympathy, and will have my assistance and support in any scheme tending to ameliorate the condition of assistants who are compelled by the present custom to work such unreasonable hours. I think it is high time something was attempted and persisted in. That the present condition of many of our brethren is nothing less than slavery is not even doubtful when we look round and see the many privileges even common working men enjoy.

We can congratulate ourselves upon having such an

excellent medium as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST wherein to express our dissatisfaction, but I don't think we can expect its proprietors to form a union for us. If assistants are really determined to alter the present state of things, they will be compelled to act steadfastly when we are

properly organised.

Mr. Ryder's remarks of June 11 are worthy of our atten-He seems to be using the suggestion of forming an Assistants' Trade Union as a means of striking a blow at "cutters" and miserable competition. I heartily agree with him upon that, but I should like to remind him that we also have our grievance, to which it will be well to confine our attention for the present. I advise assistants to report any situations where more than seventy-two hours are demanded, this number of hours to include every kind of duty; I think any demand for more is a base imposition. It is pointed ont that assistants tolerate the present state of slavish hours because they are anxious to build up a career. What kind of career? I ask. They are undermining their constitutions and laying the foundation for premature decay of the faculties just at the time when they should be expanded.

Assistants are in a strong position to reform this unsatisfactory state of things when they remember that the duties of onr business are legally restricted to them. We need not condescend to denounce those who extort eighty and a hundred hours, but we should show them determinedly that it will soon be a matter of the past, but well remembered by those who submitted to it. I advise members of Chemists' Assistants' Associations to discuss the matter freely, and let ns know what the feelings are. I should be pleased to subscribe; we cannot form unions and effect organisation without money. I trust some of our more fortunate brethren will identify themselves with an object which will be an advantage to us all. Trusting we shall be able to make something ont of the present justifiable discontentment,

Yours faithfully,

Headless Cross, Redditch.

R. WRIGHT.

SIR,—That our hours are long is a fact admitted by all in the trade. But I think, in the general grumble, the thing is made too one-sided. I was therefore pleased to see that "Pharm." and "Æneas" had struck the other chord. I have had a fairly good and varied experience, generally living indoors, and have never experienced the feeling of being "an interloper"; indeed, the "comforts of the house" and

the "table" compared very favourably with what my outdoor friends had to put up with. I have always endeavoured to treat my employer's business with the same consideration as I should my own, and by that means, with only one exception, have succeeded in gaining their confidence and friendship, and when that state of things exists I hold that all the pleasures of life need not be crowded into the short space we are off duty. A week, a day, or a few hours off, I was never refused. But when a man refuses to pack a few 1d. magnesias at a push as being infra dig. for a qualified senior, I think we have little canse to wonder why the "boss's temper is not good," or why there is constraint in the house. If we cannot get shorter hours we can get in the house. If we cannot by sticking to duty.

Vérité. (70/53.)

SIR,-The letter of your correspondent "Pharm," is snre to excite the sympathy of all readers. Here is a gentleman suffering from, one may say, the irony of fate in a most peculiar form. He may be said to have served in one world and been served by a totally different world. His experience of "sits." seems to have been of the happiest, and now he sits down to bewail the shortcomings of the "sitees" (one is more tempted to say "settees," considering how some of us are sat npon). May I offer "Pharm," some consolation in the Oriental idea of fatalism? We have all a certain amount of good and evil to receive in this life, and he seems to have had the good first. Yet it seems to me a rather strong impeachment of his fellow-employers to say they systematically give false testimenials-for that is what his letter There are indifferent assistants in the trade, no doubt, but it strikes me the dazzle of a few extra sovereigns a year in your correspondent's pocket quite outshines the "blazing testimonials." And his reference to the qualified being amongst the offenders rather strengthens than otherwise this impression. When I said the indoor assistant is treated as an interloper I was quite prepared to bear the statement out with evidence quite as solid as "Pharm's" experience is varied. Your other correspondent, "Eneas," is a bit of a wag. He believes in the old doctrine of discipline being good for the soul. Be wise, then, my brother, and work long; and if any man offer thee a hundred hours, give him a hundred and twenty. "Satan finds some mischief still," &c., is his motto, and it would be a pity to sink us to perdition for lack of hours of labour. Did it never strike you, heroic "Encas," that some of those few hours of leisure might be profitably employed?

I think the suggestion that one of the pharmacy schools should take this matter up is a good onc, and I am sure would be well received. Yours obediently,

JOAN. (70/44.)

SIR,-A letter in your last issue, signed "Æneas," has afforded me much amusement.

What awful reprobates City men and all others who finish work at 5 or 6 o'clock must be, when "stores" assistants are not "respectable beings" because they close at 7.30!

I venture to suggest to "the pious Æneas" that, as he has such a horror of music-halls, he should insist on his assistants going to Exeter Hall or the British Museum, where there would be no danger of them becoming unduly exhilarated. I am afraid that chemists' assistants will continue to strive after shorter hours, even after "Æneas's" solemn warning that, if successful, they will become "low and degraded." Yours, &c.,

July 10. LIBERTY. (69/37.)

SIR,—The astonishing ignorance displayed by " Æneas " is equalled only by the unblushing effrontery of his sweeping assertions respecting his confrères of the "stores." statement, however, I cau fully endorse-namely, that chemists, as a whole (meaning, I suppose, the principals), are a good, easy-going set of men. From my experience of them, extending over thirteen years, I fully believe that they, as much as their assistants, deplore the system of such terribly long hours as are at present in vogue. But when 'Æneas'' speaks of an assistant who, wishing to do well to himself and to his master, must work seventy-four or seventy-five hours a week, I venture to say that such a statement is unten-

able. For, according to the doctrine of our leading "lights," the only hope of the future "pill-builder" lies in education. How he is going to educate himself, working in the ordinary pharmacy seventy-four or seventy-five hours per week, passes my comprehension. The "stores" assistant is, in this respect, infinitely better off, and I unhesitatingly assert that in respect of dispensing, at any rate, the former is a better man than the latter. At the present rate of wages, entire abstention from business for the purpose of "reading up" is well-nigh impossible, and to those whose only means is their weekly or monthly salary, establishments like the stores are a boon, and are largely utilised for that reason. Should such a dire calamity as a system of shorter hours be ever brought about, it is not likely that the stipend will increase, so that the fear of our becoming a "low, degraded, theatre-going body" is groundless, for the simple reason that Yours truly, this taste is an expensive one. W. R. M. (69/69.)

SIR,—I think apprentices have not less cause for complaint than assistants. I have to start the day's work at 8 A.M. and do not finish till 10 P.M., although in my indenture the hours are stated to be from 8 A.M. to 8.30 P.M. At 8 30 P.M. we partly pull down the shop-blinds, but do not actually lock the door till 10 P.M. or after. After we are supposed to close (8.30 P.M.) we have often a considerable amount of work to do which prevents me from ever getting out for exercise, although the assistants (there are two) go out every alternate evening. I am supposed to get one hour for exercise every alternate day (but this is usually cut down to only twice a week, and often only once), and one evening a week from 530 P.M. to 930 P.M. I have to take part of every Sunday duty, and all the night duty, which, in the winter, is no easy work. I do not suppose that I am the only victim of this system of sweating apprentices by men who call themselves Christians, in the high-class suburban establishments. Faithfully yours,

July 9. XENOPHON. (69/59.)

SIR,-"Æneas" remarks in your last week's issue that chemists regret the long hours of their employés as much as they do themselves, but I should like to ask if this be the case, and if they really can do nothing to ameliorate their hapless condition and render life more agreeable? Is it necessary to keep an assistant in business all the hours of the day, and then, when he should be free, to put him on night duty without allowing an equivalent amount of time for recreation or amusement? Is the business so great all the day that no time can be spared? If this be the case the proprietor must be making a rapid fortune. But I think this is not so. It has simply been customary; that is the only reason.

Chemists, and especially assistants, can now alter this, and suppress their long-talked-of enemies, the "stores," if they will but form a society for the betterment of their position, and stick to each other.

In conclusion, I would like to inform " Æneas" that when I am in business I hope to do a good trade, but not by exacting the greatest amount of work and longest hours from my employés, as no one has more seen the folly of this system than Your humble servaut,

A BROTHER PILL. (72/30.)

SIR,—We chemists' assistants on the Continent are, as a rule, well off. We live out, have an hour and a half or two hours for our midday meal, and finish here, in Geneva, at 7 o'clock.

Our pay varies from 250f. to 400f. a month, and we are, as a rule, pretty well off because we stick up for ourselves.

We have read with great interest the discussion in your columns about chemists' assistants and their troubles, and I, for my part, must say that the extraordinary statement made by "Æneas" fairly took my breath away. I think there must have been some printer's error, for surely no man in his senses can contend that unless an assistant works more than twelve hours a day he becomes a low, degraded being.

Does he imagine that our business deteriorates the morality of those engaged in it to such an extent that unless they are thoroughly worked out and incapable of moving they will, as soon as the shop is shut, go and make beasts of themselves?

Or is Mr. " Æneas" a satirical gentleman of a communistic turn of mind, and his letter an immense hit on those of the learned professions-clergymen, lawyers, bankers, &c.-who only work a few hours a day?—for, according to his standard, the more hours a day a man works the more intellectual he becomes, and, consequently, the less time a day he works. the more degraded and ignoble does he become.

No: Mr. "Æneas" has entered too much into the spirit of his nom de plume; things have changed since the siege of Troy, and even the most sleepy old apothecary must wake up and see that assistants are made of the same flesh and blood as himself.

There is at Paris an association of chemists' assistants, which has already done good service.

Anyone interested in the matter can have a copy of the regulations by writing to M. Lemaire, Secretaire de la Chambre Syndicale des Elèves en Pharmacie, Pharmacie Centrale, Paris, and they would probably find in it a few hints for establishing a similar Association in England.

The Anglo-American Pharmacy, Yours very faithfully, 13 Rue des Allemands, Geneva. HORACE S. HILL HORACE S. HILL.

Chemists' Trade Protection Society.

SIR,—Seeing that there is no probability of the Pharmaceutical Society becoming thoroughly representative of the trade, or doing its duty efficiently in the enforcement of all the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts till compelled by coroners and other officials, nor in protecting our best interests from being encroached upon by stores, companies, hucksters, unqualified men and other traders, I would suggest that immediate steps be taken to form a Society for the protection and advancement of our business, for the enforcement of the law on all offenders, and for the amendment of the law.

That all masters, managers, assistants, and apprentices be asked to allow their names to be entered as members, so as to enable the Society to be representative of everyone in the trade.

That each member be expected (but not compelled) to pay a yearly subscription, for the purposes of the Society, of not less than 2s. 6d.

That the chief objects of the Society shall be the protection of the trade interests of its members, by enforcing the law in every case where the exclusive right to do so is not held by the Pharmaceutical Society, for the purpose of urging that Society to action where at present it is dormant, and by assisting to supply evidence for the Society to act upon, and so increase the protection of the whole trade.

That inspectors be appointed whose duty it shall be to obtain evidence against offenders of the law which shall result in successful prosecution.

And, lastly, that, if found advisable, steps be taken, either conjointly with the Pharmaceutical Society or separately, to pass a Bill which shall restrict to chemists the sale of all medicines and medicinal preparations. I would suggest that the headquarters of this Society should be in one of the large manufacturing provincial centres, as it is evident most of its members would be provincial traders, and that it include manufacturers and wholesale element, cept such as are merely "patent"-medicine vendors.

Yours faithfully,

C. E. PICKERING. that it include manufacturers and wholesale chemists, ex-

The Retail Chemist's Remuneration.

SIR,-During the past few years I have often read letters from members of the trade complaining of the small income that many connected with it have, and I have also been told by parties having prescriptions for medicines of the different prices they are charged in the towns they have visited, showing in many iustances the little value that some dispensers put upon their skill, knowledge, and time. Instead of complaining, as many do, that the Pharmaceutical Ccuncil do not help, would it not be much better if these grumblers would try to develop the resources within themselves, in doing which they might very properly estimate their abilities at a little higher rate than some appear to do.

July 11.

As an illustration of my meaning I may mention that a few days ago, a chance customer refused to pay me 8d. for twenty pills, saying that he could get them anywhere for 4d. Before leaving he offered to pay 6d., as I had made them up, but this was respectfully declined. I can imagine many of your readers will consider that I would have shown more business tact by taking the amount offered instead of having the pills thrown upon my hands; but this is the very point where I think the retail chemist is too frequently at fault. The order was taken by an assistant, or the price would have been given when the prescription was presented, and when it was fixed I do not admit that it was good policy to make a change; but if the man's statement was correct how is it that he can get them elsewhere for half the amount? In considering the care necessary to weigh out the ingredients, the mixing, use of expensive scales frequently requiring adjustment, the cutting and finishing, box, label, and wrapping-up, is it not ridiculous to make such a small charge? I am aware there is no rule to guide us, and that a man with little to do may think he is well paid, and others who keep a dispenser continually at work may consider the charge fair; but I am inclined to think we ought to fix some value upon the time in the first place, and the ingredients and manipulation afterwards.

If six persons entered a solicitor's office at different hours of the day, and asked the same legal question, would he not charge each one the same fee, though he might not even touch a pen to write a sentence? Again, if overlookers are entitled to salaries from 300l. to 1,000l. per year, is it not fair to say that a retail chemist, who has such grave responsibilities hanging over him, should be paid a sum sufficient to cover the risks attendant upon his business?and therefore, it seems to me, we ought to fix a sum not less than 2s. 6d. per hour for the time occupied in dispensing, taking a fair average of the time required to do the work well, and from this calculate the price of the mixture, pills, or other medicament required, and adhere to the price mentioned. If everyone in the trade would adopt this course, it would tend to raise the esprit de corps, and give better returns. Yours truly,

Food-preservatives.

POOR CHEMIST. (70/59.)

SIR.—I have read with much interest your article under the above heading in your issue for last week, and agree entirely with you as to the unsatisfactory nature of the legal decisions referred to. I should like, however, to point out that the two cases are not strictly on all fours, as in one case the article is a natural product, and bought as "fresh from the cow," whilst the raspberry-wine, bottled for sale, is a manufactured article, and if the trade custom is such that salicylic acid is a recognised ingredient of such wine, the dismissal of the case by the magistrates was fully justified. With milk, however, the case is entirely different, and I have yet to learn-your article netwithstanding-that in London or any other large city, boric acid, or, in fact. anything at all, is required for the production or preparation of cow's milk, as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption.

The raspberry-wine case was dismissed, according to your report, by the magistrates, because they had come to the conclusion that the salicylic acid was not introduced into the wine to increase its bulk, or to defraud or injure anyone, although on reading the case it would seem as if they had formed an opinion rather on the evidence that salicylic acid, or other preservative, was required for the preparation of raspberry-

wine as an article of commerce.

I trust that your article will lead to the authorities taking some steps towards systematising the law in these particulars, and it would be very desirable if the Medical Department of the Local Government Board would, as you suggest, undertake the thorough investigation of the whole matter. At present the unfortunate phrase "injurious to health" is without any definite meaning, and although the quantity of boric acid usually present in a pint of milk can produce little health injury to an adult, yet the very fact that it is not a foodstuff, nor a constituent of the body, makes it a substance foreign to natural diet, and, therefore, in the nature of a drug. When, as you point out, a borated milk is the only diet of an infant, the 15-30 grains of boric acid per diem which would be absorbed under these conditions make the problem still more doubtful; and when it is recollected that this may be the daily dose for many months, I think most of us would concur in saying that such a milk for such a purpose is not suitable.

All these difficulties in deciding whether a given ingredient were hurtful or not would be remedied if the vendors were compelled to state clearly what they were selling.

Your readers know that this is necessary in the case of proprietary medicines which contain bodies which may have toxic action if taken in large doses, and some sort of guarantee seems to be necessary with foods under our present laws. I think analysts should report the presence of any foreign ingredient in a food. When boric acid is the preservative employed, I should feel inclined, at any rate for the present, to allow it as a necessary ingredient in butters and potted creams, but not in a milk which is delivered twice daily by the vendor, as either this act on the part of the vendor or the addition of the preservative must be fraudulent. Yours truly,

F. I. C. (71/12.)

Did he Ask his own Candidate?

SIR,-As the original contributor of the suggestion that steps should be taken to secure promises of support from candidates for parliamentary honours "for a Bill having for its object that all medicines intended for internal administration shall be vended by duly qualified medical men and chemists only," I am very pleased to note that the one chemist (as far as I know) who took up the matter found no difficulty in securing the coveted promise from both candidates. Now, Sir, if it was possible to secure these promises in the Bassetlaw division, why should there have been any difficulty in obtaining the same promises everywhere—where a contest took place, at all events? I maintain the promise could have been obtained, and had the leaders of the Pharmaceutical Society embraced the opportunity, finest we have ever had, we should have easily secured the monopoly of the sale of internal medicines. It is absurd that in this enlightened age ignorant people should be allowed to vend medicine. Surely every member of the public would be glad to know that whatever medicine they take is the correct medicine certified by the knowledge of qualified men. Yours, &c.,

WALES. (72/14.)

The Prefitable Sale of Patent Medicines.

On July 2 we published a letter from "One of the Large Proprietors" of pasent medicines, intimating a willingness to come to terms with retailers so as to ensure that the latter shall get a fair profit on handling such goods. We have received, as a comment on this letter, two lengthy dissertations on patent medicines generally, which, as they do not seem to us very relevant to the question raised, we must considerably abbreviate.

Mr. J. Anderson Russell (Glasgow) writes:-

"This question of patent medicines is one not at all likely to ke setiled by the 'patent-medicine men' and the 'drug-Even could they come to terms whereby prices would be regulated to the satisfaction of both, the matter would only be 'bolstered' in the trade, and even there but for the time being; for chemists have not yet lost all consideration for right and wrong between themselves and their fellows.

"It will be settled by the public, for, once it understands the true state of matters, it will no longer allow itself to be the victim of fraud and wilful imposition, which it has so long been to small chemists and large patent medicine proprietors alike. Those who do not make untruthful or exaggerated statements in the vending of their wares are not included in this remark.

"When, in passing a proprietary article over the counter, I am asked something regarding its properties, and as a result of the expression of my convictions the customer walks off without purchasing, or with something else, am I to be consured for having put an impediment in the way of the buyer? I trow not. He had the benefit of my knowledge, which did not happen to be in harmony with advertisements regarding the article asked about."

Mr. T. Place (50 Townend Street, York) writes :-

"In considering the question of patent medicines from the proprietors' point of view, as it emanated from one of them in your issue of the 2nd inst., one cannot help being struck by the coolness, selfishness, and effrontery displayed by any man for a moment entertaining the idea that it could be possible for any Government to sufficiently abrogate its highest function—namely, that of legislating entirely for the public good and avoid creating useless and pernicious monopolies—and pass an Act such as is proposed by 'One of the Large Proprietors.'

"To this large proprietor, to do him justice, the question of public good or public utility is outside the question altogether, so far as he is concerned. Patent medicines, to him, are only means of enriching 'the large proprietors' and

a source of revenue to the Government."

Mr. Place then continues at great length to argue against the practice of self-medication on the part of the public, illustrating his remarks by uncomplimentary references to

several popular medicines.

"In conclusion," he says, "I beg to offer a challenge to all whom it may concern—to the patent-medicine man, or the association of L.P.M.P.'s—that, if they think they have just cause to proceed against me for libel, they may come on; I am ready, and I beg to subscribe my true name and address, for publication, and as the best guarantee of good faith."

We admire Mr. Place's courage, but we may remind him that if we publish libels it might be ourselves, and not he, who would have to go to prison. We are not disposed to offer ourselves for martyrdom in the anti-patent-medicine

LEGAL QUERIES.

Consult Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" in regard to patent medicine questions.

General information regarding the laws affecting chemists and druggists is printed in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1892, pp. 161-5.

For stamp duties, licences, Customs regulations, &c., see the Diary pp. 151-9.

67/73. C. B. asks whether it is legal for a firm who call themselves wholesale chemists to supply medicine-chests fitted with medicines for ships' use. There is no qualified man in the business, and, of course, several poisons are in-

cluded in the supply.

The question resolves itself into whether the supply of medicines to a ship can be regarded as a wholesale transaction. There is no decision to guide us on this point, but we should say it is not a wholesale transaction, but unless the "wholesale chemists" branch out into ordinary retail trade, we should think it doubtful whether the Pharmaceutical Council would prosecute them.

69/71. R. C. (Belfast).—Apply to your chief post-office for a form of application for a trade-mark, and follow instructions. If you cannot get it there, you must send 5s. to the Trade-marks Office, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C. We do not think you will get registration of the word you name, and if you do not your 5s. will be sacrificed. If your stuff is a cattle-food it will come in Class 42; if a medicine, in Class 2.

66/11. Tenax sends us the following, as the copy of a notice which he says is issued with Frazer's sulphur tablets:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This packet must be sold intact, with the Revenue stamp unbroken, otherwise vendors render themselves liable to a fine of 201 for breach of the Revenue law applying to proprietary medicines.

The "Important Notice" is clearly wrong. A retailer licensed to sell stamped medicines may break a duly stamped packet of a dutiable medicine, and retail the contents without paying any further stamp-duty, provided he does not make them into new packets, or enclose them in

other boxes, bottles, pots, phials, or other enclosures. This virtually means that he may sell them loose, or merely wrapped in paper, without gum, sealing-wax, or string (Alpe, page 29). Common examples in practice are pills and powders, which are largely retailed in this manner; but there is no reason why the practice should not extend to tablets.

71/68. Chemist.—Your letter is scarcely definite enough. The Pharmacy Act, 1868, is frequently enforced.

72/58. W. A.—We have replied as fully as is possible to every one of your queries within the past few weeks. Whether it is necessary in a proprietary medicine to name the poisonous ingredient specifically is an open question. It is maintainable that the name of the preparation is the name of the poison. You will be on the safe side if you name every poisonous ingredient. It is impossible to say how much of the poisonous ingredient renders the mixture (whether it be hair-wash or toothache tincture) a poison in the eye of the law. We do not think a hair-wash containing a small proportion of tinct. canth. is a poison, but we should say a toothache tincture containing aconite and opium would be. We think cherry-laurel water should be labelled poison.

Mr. G. Betts, Norwich, sends us particulars of a claim made upon him by the Board of Inland Revenue for 20s. for having sold some "sweet little liver pills" which he described on a handbill as "most efficacious."

72/42. Fairplay.—We know of no law in this country under which a chemist and druggist can be compelled to dispense a prescription if he does not choose to do so. An apothecary is liable to a penalty if he shall "knowingly wilfully, and contumaciously refuse, to make, mix, compound, prepare, give, apply, administer, or sell" any medicines prescribed by a physician. But this does not apply to a chemist.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."

A list of "Books for Chemists" is given in The Chemists' AND DBUGGISTS DIARY, p. 317.

For all particulars regarding Educational and Examinational matters refer to our issue of September 19, 1891.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulæ, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. each.

70/42. A Subscriber (Birmingham).—We cannot undertake analyses of the kind, they being of no general interest.

68/72. Chemically Inclined asks what are the requirements of a chemist in, say, a paper manufactory. No degree is absolutely required, but young men who have not practical experience of the manufacture must show evidence of sound scientific training. There are many of that class in the market, and a large proportion of them have a science degree, or are associates of some university college or institution which requires from two to three years' training in a college before the diploma or degree is granted. All the technical colleges of the country now adapt their curricula to suit special branches of industry, especially those of local importance. Our correspondent also asks if there is a college of chemistry in Edinburgh: there are the University and Extra-mural classes and the Heriot-Watt College.

67/68. Weed-killer.—We have no idea what the preparation you mention is made of. See our issue of June 11, page 852, for a formula which provides a reliable preparation.

65/67. Alpha (Devon).—Stains of Black Enamel, and similar resinous bodies, sometimes cannot be removed with turpentine or the like until the spots have first been soaked with a fat, such as lard or butter. This softens the enamel, and the turpentine then removes it without difficulty. Try the plan with the white bodice.

65/53. Apprentiee. — See our issue of June 11, on page 852.

67/58. *Senna.—Liq. sennæ dulc.—The Chemist And Druggist, November 28, 1891, page 797.

69/48. Chromograph.—Recipes were given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, February 13, 1892, page 248.

67/43. Elli.—While Kolbe's "Chemistry" would be useful to a candidate for the Bell Scholarship, none but the most brilliant could get profitably through it in time. Roscoe's is the book to read. Kolbe is suitable for the Minor. We have no experience of the "Botany" you mention. See the Educational number for further particulars.

69/21. Leo.—The specimen appears to be what we have said. It is much more profitable for students of botany to find out for themselves what plants are, and with the hint that we gave you you should have had no difficulty in satisfying yourself.

62/21. S. P. S.—(1) Tincture of Kola may be made from the bruised nuts with proof spirit. Strength, $2\frac{1}{3}$ oz. to the pint. (2) Kola liqueur.—See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 25, 1891, page 589. Is this what you mean by essence? (3) Longmans are the publishers.

38/19. Forks.—Sausage-colouring.—We have had some difficulty in getting the sample matched in the market, but we now find that it is Ponceau, 3 RB. This is a sulphonated tetra-azo dye. It is the best colouring we have met with for polonies, being a fine dark red of great permanence.

37/6. Country Chemist.—Your sausage-colouring is a mixture of the above-mentioned Ponceau with ground rice.

69/18. Enquirer.—Oil of wintergreen or oil of citronella might cover the odour of the brandy, but why not use rectified spirit? It is as good for the purpose of allaying swellings, and has not the cognac odour.

68/11. Borax.—A number of formulæ for Liquid Dentifrices were given in last volume, pages 298 and 601. You may use strong tincture of orris (8 oz. to 1 pint), oil of orris, or essence of violets to impart a violet odour. Use spinach, grass, or aniline green for producing the colour.

69/7. C. H. S — White Hyacinth.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 9, 1892, page 55.

66/9. Puzzled.—To Ebonise Wood first brush with a decoction of galls, 2 oz. to 1 pint. When that is dry, brush with dilute solution of perchloride of iron.

70/65. J. H.—(1) A mixture containing glycerines of borax, alum, and tannin is likely to become solid from the deposition of aluminium hydroxide. (2) One and a fifth ounce of opium, containing $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of morphia, is equal in morphia-power to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of 10-per-cent. opium.

72/13. Boots.—The best colouring for egg-powder is saffron. A fluid extract of this should be made and then

mixed with ground rice and dried. It is more expensive than turmeric, but the colour and flavour are worth the extra money.

71/48. Leonard & Co.—See page 31 of the current volume. We presume that that is what you want.

34/71. J. H. B.—Walnut Stain.—A solution of permanganate of potash. Mahogany Stain.—To a quart of a strong solution of maroon lake add $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of caustic potash and shake until dissolved.

61/19. R. D. F.-(1) Horehound Beer:-

Horehound 16 oz.
Bruised ginger. 4 ,,
Boiling water 2 gallons

Infuse for an hour, and strain. Repeat the infusion with other 2 gallons of water, and in the liquor dissolve—

Make up to 12 gallons with water, and add the following:-

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Float a slice or two of toast on the liquor, add a teacupful of brewers' yeast, and ferment for six hours; then strain through flannel, and bottle.

(2) Dandelion Stout:-

Dissolve the sugar, solazzi, and extract in the water, add the solution of gingerine, and having floated a piece of toast on the liquor, pour two tablespoonfuls of yeast upon it, and ferment for six hours. Proceed as with horehound beer.

(3) Hop-bitter Beer.—The flavour for this is:—

Add 1 oz. of this to 2 gallons of succharine liquor for browing (1 lb. of sugar to 2 gallons), and proceed as with the foregoing.

62/74. W. D. (Greenock).—The sample which you send, and which is called Luttrioh in Lanarkshire, is native litharge.

44/3. Wec.—The sample of Smelling-salts is not a very satisfactory thing to examine, but something very like it you can make in the following manner:—

Carbonate of ammonia 3iv. Gypsum 3ss.

Coarsely powder these, put into a strong wide-mouthed bottle, and add the following mixture:—

Stir up every day for ten days, when the mixture will be ready for putting into bottles. The brown colour we take to be the result of age.

27/2. J. E.—We have come to the conclusion that the annatto which you have worked with is inferior. Probably

the Dublin colouring is made from the seed. The gelatinous appearance of your own sample is due to the presence of starch.

65/72. G. D. Co.—Linseed Oil is generally obtainable free from adulteration. Its specific gravity is 0.935-0.936 at 60°F., and a drachm of it dissolves in a drachm and a half of ether. Ten drops of the oil with the same of sulphnric acid give a reddish-brown colour. Cotton-seed oil (the only seed oil likely to be present) is coloured violet.

Mr. C. S. Ashton (Brighton) writes to correct his translation of the Spanish prescription which we published last week. He now makes the last line (which he then gave as "Prender de fluido, 30 gr.") as "Perclornro de Hierro, 30 gr." (perchloride of iron [solntion], 30 gr.), or "Percloruro de mercnrio." The former is apparently the one indicated, but, says Mr. Ashton, "the prescription cannot have been so dispensed, or the result (presuming the first three ingredients are correct) would have been a sort of Heberden's Ink; whereas your correspondent says the mixture was of a reddish colour. So we must fall back upon Liquor Hydrarg. Perchlor. The first ingredient cannot be 'Esencia,' as at, first suggested, for that term is the Spanish equivalent for essential oil."

69/55. East Anglia says a customer of his has had eleven cows slip their calves this year. He has occupied the farm ten years, and has never lost one before. Can you suggest any cause or remedy for the same? His experience is unfortnnate, but by no means unique. The best cattle-men in the veterinary profession have made the most searching investigation into the subject of abortion without making any great discoveries, unless they consist in the confirmation of a long accepted belief in the contagions or infectious nature of this great canse of loss to stock-owners. Of course, a bacillus must be held responsible for this as all other complaints in the present day, and a remedy has been prescribed which might answer if anyone could be induced to use it long enough. It consists in sponging the labia and under surface of the tail twice daily with Condy's fluid for several months. We mention this only because it is the latest suggestion of science; but what we should really advise is to sell off all the empty cows to a grazier, and remove any pregnant ones to a different building. Disinfect the empty premises with chlorine or solphurous gas, and afterwards use it for fatting bullocks, or other kind of stock. Don't put calves in the building again for at least six months, or if it be a beaten or earth floor only, make twelve months the period of rest from the date of disinfection. Bring no new cows in contact with the old herd.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co. v BIRMINGHAM VINEGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Thursday, July 14, Mr. Justice Romer granted an application made by Mr. Kalph Neville, Q.C., for an order, by consent, that this action should not be taken before Tuesday next, and then after anything part heard. The learned counsel stated that the case was one in which a great deal of trade evidence had to be given, and Saturday would be an almost impossible day.

MARKET-PLACE ANATOMY.-A quack doctor stood on his waggon at the street-corner, selling his cure-all. A group of people gathered about him, and he undertook to explain to them the anatomy of the throat. "My dear friends," ha began, "perhaps you don't know it, but there are two passages that go from the back of the mouth to the stomach. One is called the asophagus and the other asophagi. Now, the solid victuals go down the esophagus and the liquids down the esophagi. Over the top of the holes is a cover with a hinge in the middle, and when you swallow beefsteak the little door over the resophagus flies open, and the little door over the asophagi drops down, and vice-verea when you take a drink of coffee." This description proved too much for a farmer who stood on the edge of the crowd. Shaking with laughter, he remarked in a loud tone, "Gosh! but those doors must go flipper-flopper when a fellow eats breadand-milk !"- Youth's Companion.

WILLS OF DECEASED CHEMISTS.

The will of the late Mr. Martin Mohnn, of Herne Bay, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on December 28, 1891, was proved at Canterbury on January 18, 1892, by Mrs. E. H. Mohun, the widow and sole executrix. The gross personalty amounted to 3252. The testator makes his wife his sole legatee.

The will of the late Mr. J. M. Price, formerly of 41 Darnley Road, Gravesend, chemist and druggist, who died at 10 Woodville Terrace, Gravesend, on February 15, 1892, was proved at Somerset House, on March 15, by Miss Sarah Ann Stears, of 10 Woodville Terrace, the niece of the testator's late wife, and the sole executrix, by whom the personal estate was sworn to amount to 3621. 9s. 4d.; the net value amounted to 3161. 13s. 7d. The testator bequeaths and devises the whole of his estate, real and personal (with the exception of a legacy of 201. to his late wife's niece, Eliza Jane, wife of John McDonald, of 290 Brixton Road), to the aforesaid Miss Sarah Ann Stears.

The will of the late Mr. John Aickman Cocher, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, chemist and druggist, who died on March 6, 1892, was proved at Norwich on April 4, 1892, by Misses Ann Harrison and Emma Cocher, the deceased's sisters and executrixes. The personalty was sworn under 2,100%. The testator leaves the whole of his property to his said two sisters equally.

The will of the late Mr. William Harvey, chemist and druggist, of Derby, who died on September 7, 1891, was proved on October 13, 1891, at Derby, by Messrs. John and Samnel Harvey, the sons, and Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey, the widow. The gross personalty amounted to 4,339. 15s. 7d. The testator bequeaths his honsehold furniture, plate, linen, &c., to his widow absolutely. To his son, Mr. William W. Harvey, he leaves the goodwill, stock-in-trade, and book debts of his business. His real estate and the residne of his personalty he leaves to his executrix in trust, for the benefit of his wife during widowhood, with remainder to the children, in equal shares. By a codicil, the testator provides that certain advances he has made to his children shall be taken into account at the distribution of his estate.

The will of the late Mr. William Jervis, chemist, of Sheffield, who died on May 10, 1889, was proved at Wakefield on July 4, 1889, by Mrs. Harriet Eleanor Jervis, the widow, and Mr. Job Preston, chemist, of Sheffield, the executors. The personalty amounted to 1,160%. 17s. 5d. The testator left all his property in trust for his wife to his executore, directing them not to carry on his business except for the purpose of selling it as a going concern. He also directs his wife to provide for the children.

The will of the late Mr. Samnel Glover, of Red Rock Street, Liverpool, chemist and druggist, who died on Febrnary 23, 1822, has been proved at Liverpool by the widow and by Mr. John Glover, the brother, and Mr. William Glover Moore, the nephew. The gross personalty amounted to 35091, 17s. 5d., and the net to 3,4911, 18s. 5d. The testator bequeaths 2001 to his wife, with the nse of the household furniture, plate, linen, &c., for life. He directs that, after paying a few small legacies, his estate shall be held in trust for the benefit of his widow and son, with remainder to his nephews and nieces.

The will of the late Mr. Thomas Thatcher, of Ashtonunder-Lyne, chemist and druggist, who died on February 25, 1892, has been proved at Manchester by Miss Maria Jane Thatcher, the deceased's danghter and executrix, to whom the testator devises and bequeaths the whole of his properly, real and personal, for her absolute use, according to the terms thereof. The gross personalty amounted to 1371.

DRUG-STORES AS DRINK-SHOPS. — The police made a search of a drug-store in New England recently, and found in it between 20 and 30 barrels of rum, gis, and whisky, 2 barrels of imperial export lager beer, $4\frac{1}{2}$ barrels Bass's ale, and $8\frac{1}{3}$ barrels Guinness's stout.

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10	07 As No. 105 without	Calomel			6d. $6d$.		4/3 4/6
1:	10 Hospital Pills, each	ch containing	g g gr. of Cale	omei	oa.	•••	410
ANTI	BILIOUS.						0.16
6	Hydrarg, Pil. gr. i :	Ext. Coloc.	Co.; Pil. Rhei	Co. aa. gr.	ij. 1/- :.i. 1/2		8/6 1 0/-
26	2 Podophyllingr. 1; E	Ext. Coloc. Co	.gr.1j.; Ext. 1	iyoscy.gi	1	•••	201
COUC	<u>H.</u>			1			
10	64 Pulv. Ipecac. Co. Pulv Scillæ gr. i.;	Pulv. Gu	m. Ammon. a	ia. gr. is	7d.		5/→
10	67 Duly Inacce • Po	ilv. Scillæ a	a. gr. 🚉 Fu	iv. Capsi	ci;		•
	Pulv. Opii aa. gr.	1; Pulv. Gu	ım. Ammon.;	Ext. Co	mir		E IO
	aa. gr. i		•••	•••	8d.	•••	5/6
CAST	TOR_OIL.						
2	89 Rhei Pulv.; Pota	ss. Sulph. a	a. gr. iss.;	Pulv. Sa	po. 6 <i>d</i> .		4/
	Hvsp.; Ol. Ricini				•••		4/-
TON	IC. 370 (Blaud's Form	mu(a)		•••	8.1		
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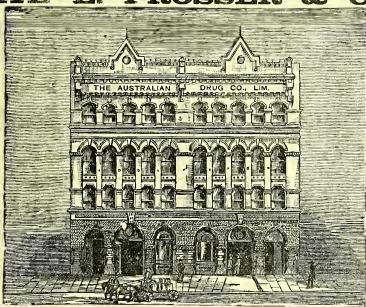
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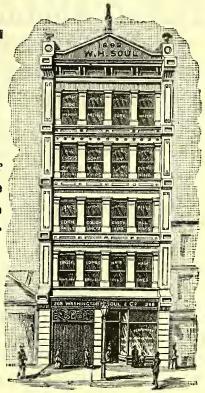
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ANNUAL SUMMER ISSUE

JULY 30, 1892 (see page 73 bottom folio.)

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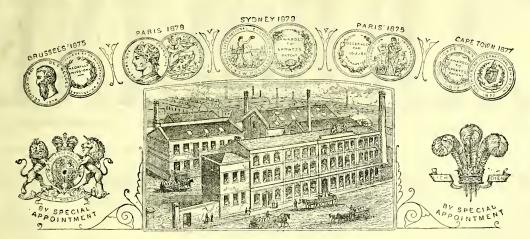
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TELEPHONE NUMBER 4688.



MEMO FROM

SPRANT'S PATENTUMINED

CMANUFACTURERS %

Henry Street, BERMONDSEY ST. WONDON, July 16th, 1892.

POULTRY AND GAME REARING.

Gentlemen,

Kindly draw your customers' attention to the fact that we now manufacture our Game Meal of three different Grades—

Fine, Medium, and Coarse.

We have also introduced a

CHICKEN MEAL,

specially for rearing Chicks from the Shell.

It is on the same successful lines as our Poultry Meal, being, like it, a Cooked Food.

Write for Samples of all our articles, so much in demand just now for Rearing.

Yours faithfully,

SPRATTS PATENT LIMITED.

The strongest non-poisonous disinfectant known. All chemists should sell the Carboline disinfectants, as they are in good demand, and leave a large profit to the Retailer.

Correspondence invited. Chemists would do well to write us before stocking any Disinfectants.

HENRY ELLISON, F.C.S., THE DISINFECTANTS CHEMICAL WORKS, CLECKHEATON, YORKS.



CONTRACTORS TO



H.M. GOVERNMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE

WRITE FOR OUR NEW SEASON'S PRICE LIST OF



ADAMS, VEBSTER

Wholesale and Export Disinfectant Manufacturers, HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.

BEWARE OF COPYISTS.

THREE GREAT Established 1840.

AWARDED OVER 40 PRIZE MEGALS.

THE "PURIFIED"

Commonly called "Day's Oils," "Day's Black Oils."

For Wounds of all kinds in all animals. For Saddle & Stake Wounds & Cracked Heels. For Sore Teats and Swellen Udders in Cows. For Anointing in bad Lambing and Calving.

Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.



BEWARE OF COPYISTS.

THE RED DRINK

COW DRENCH.

Cures Fever and Costiveness in Cattle. Cleanses and Cools the Blood and System. For Red Water, Indigestion, and Yellows. Cures Bad Cleansing & prevents Milk Fever.

Price 12s. per dozen Packets.

The "EWE DRENCH" acts as above for Sneep. 3s. 6d. per doz.



DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT.

The People's Embrocation for Sprains, Muscular Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Cramp, s ore Throat from Cold, Sciatica, &c., and all Aches, Pains, and Soreness.

Send for "Day's Oil of the Night" terms, framed to prevent CUTTING.

CHEMISTS CAN HAVE A SINGLE BOTTLE DIRECT. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

CHESHIRE. SONS. CREWE.



LIQUID, CRUDE and REFINED, CRYSTALS, ICE and GLACIAL, BP.

SPECIALITY. Our Refined L'quid Carb. Acid is a bright pale colour, guaranteed 97 % to 99 %, and free from all impurities, such as Sulphuretted Hydrogen, &c.

CARBOLIC POWDERS, 5 % to 20 %, from £4 per ton, Pink and Grey colours; also in black and gold decorated the boxes, 1s. sizes from 3s. 6d. Let dozen; 1s. 6d. sizes from 5s. 6d. per dozen.

CREOSOL, the Non-Poisonous Disinfectant. A true Germicide and Deodoriser, forming a pleasant milky emulsion in water.

SHEEP DIPS, Concentrated, Non-Poisonous, soluble in cold water; and Poisonous Powder Dip.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE. BUY FROM THE MAKERS Samples Free on Application.

WORKS," wandsworfh; and Lombard Road, BATTERSEA, CHEMICAL LONDON, S.W.

KEEPS GOOD IN ALL CLIMATES.

WHITE AND ODOURLESS.

Old or damaged stock exchanged for fresh goods.

G. & G. STERN.



Pamphlets for distribution and Show Cards sent free on application.

PRICE TO THE TRADE.

Bottles	1/	2/	5/
Per doz.	9/6	19/	47/6
Per gross	105/	210/	525 /

62 Gray's Inn Road,

LONDON, W.C.

SON & HEWITT SHEEP MEDICINES.

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

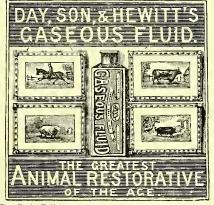
For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Calv. ing and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per Bottle.

THE CASEODYNE.

Used as Laudanum for parturition in Mares, Cnws, and Ewcs, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatury Culic or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrheea.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.



Fnr Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Hnrses. Hoven nr Blown Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of excep-tional value for Childs, Chills, Scour, Diarrhea, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle. 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Pleurisy, Hidebound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

Price: for Cows, 13s. per doz.; for Ewes. 3s. 6d. per doz.

THE BRONCHOLINE.

For Husk or Hoose in Heifers, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs, also Tape-worms in Tegs. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or airpassages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

THE ORIGINAL STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS, Fnr Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

THE ORIGINAL HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS.

For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON,

Liberal Discount to Foreign Buyers. Trade Terms and full particulars on application. Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

SUGAR OF MILK GELATINE CAMOMILES

CASTOR OIL MINERAL CHLOROPHYLL FRENCH CHALK CERESINE WAX

ESSENTIAL OILS FLORAL WATERS PERFUMES CONCRETE OILS

GENUINE EAU COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Gegenüber dem Laurenz

Has the second largest sale amongst Chemists in the United Kingdom.

2 oz. 7/8

14/-

1 Pint Wicker. 21/-

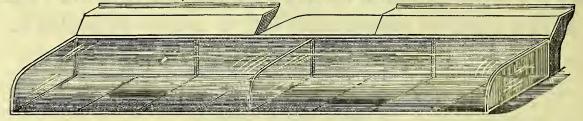
Pint Wicker. 42/-

84/- per doz.

Sole Agents-OSCAR MOENICH & CO., 8 Coleman Street, LONDON, E.C.

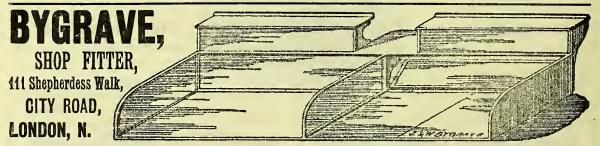


ELKANAH NATALI, SHOP FITTER & GLASS



Mahogany and Plate-glass Counter Case, sloping and flat shelf at back, 12 inches high to top of shelf, fitted inside with velvet-lined trays and silvered glass back. 5 feet long, £5; 6 feet long, £5 10s.; 8 feet long, £7.

STREET (12 doors from City Road). Works: HENSON STREET. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.



Bent-top plate-glass Counter Showcase, in French polished mahogany, or ebonized, with two upright mirror plate-glass fronted shelves, and table in centre for serving over, and mahogany falls at back lined with mirror plate glass, inside fitted with crimson velvet traysif 5 ft. long, 18 in. wide, 8 in. high (total height 13 in.), £5 10s.; 5 per cent. off for cash.

A "STORES" CAUGHT!

Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

KEATING v. KIBBLE & CO.

THE Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for "Keating's Powder," sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of "Keating's Insect Powder."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

12 Bride Lane, London, E.C., March 15, 1892.

WHEREAS I have reason to believe that certain persons have sold to Customers Packets of what they represent to be KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which Powder has not been manufactured by me, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I shall institute Legal Proceedings against persons found to be improperly selling any but Keating's Insect Powder to customers asking for it, which action renders them liable to very heavy penalties.

THOMAS KEATING.

A CHEMIST.—HEAVY DAMAGES.

3n the high Court of Justice—Chancery Division. Mr. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

KEATING v. POLL.

IT WAS ORDERED-

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains any substance poisonous to animals or human beings, or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED-

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.



LEETE, EDWARDS & NORMAN, LTD.

ENGINEERS.

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

GRINDING, LEVIGATING, AND MIXING MACHINES.

(GOODALL'S PATENT.)

PUMPS_For

Semi - Fluids,

Use GARDNER'S Patent

RAPID' SIFTERS & MIXERS



For Sifting and Blending every kind of Dry Powders.

New Illustrated Catalogue on application to

WM. GARDNER,

Engineer, &c., Glovcester.

From Stock direct from the Works.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICES

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS, WITH ROUNDED EDGES, OR THE

- ORDINARY SHAPE.

 3 & 4 oz. 6 & 8 oz. Plain or Graduated 8 s. 6d. per Gross.
- CRYSTAL BLUE TINTED-HANDSOME COLOUR.

 3 & 4 0z. | Plain or Graduated | 9s. Od. per Gross.

 6 & 8 oz. | Plain or Graduated | 10s. Od. "
- white Moulded Phials.

 1 oz., 3s. 9d.; 1½ oz., 4s. 6d.; 2 oz., 5s. 3d. per Gross.

 Plain or Graduated tea spoons.

 Mineral Water Bottles

 Plain or Stoppered, at Lowest Market Prices.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers, 25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd., LONDON. Retablished 50 Years. Bankers London and Westminster Bank.





ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE, or FOLDING, for the

DRUG, DRYSALTERY, AND CONFECTIONERY TRADES.

LABELS, WHEN PRINTED TO OUR INSTRUCTIONS, WE PUT ON PILL AND OTHER BOXES FREE OF CHARGE.

BOXES AND CASES FOR

Baking Powder, Black Lead, Bottles, Camphor Ball, Capsules, Castor Oil, Cough Lozenges, Dispensing Powder, Eye Ointment, Fancy Boxes, Fuller's Earth, Folding Boxes, Glass Top Outers, Homocopathic Bottles, Insect Powders, Ink Cases, Jewellery, Lozenge, Lip Salve, Magnesia, Metal Paste, Marking Ink, Nipple Shields, Night Lights, Parcel Post, Pastilles, Pills, Potash Tablets, Plasters, Salt Lemon, Seidlitz Powder, Starch Gloss, Soaps, Soda Powder, Syringes, Tapers, Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, &c.

ROBINSON & SONS, WHEATBRIDGE MILL & CHESTERFIELD.

And 55 FANN STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.





COLOURS ALL SHAPES, SIZES, AND

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

Green Flint-Flats (ordinary and round edges), Ovals, Direct Squares, Rounds and Octagons.

12 oz. Ordinary quality ... 9/_ 9/_ 13/3 per gro 8/→ 8/-Best 16/9 " ... 10/- 10/- 11/6 11/6 Screw Stopoered \ Washed & Fitted \} 10/9 10/9 11/9 11/9 17 6

White Vials, plain and graduated.

3 1 1 1 2 Ordinary quality ... 3/6 3/9 4/6 5/3 6/9 8/- per gro. ... 4/6 4/9 6/- 6/9 8/9 10/- ,,

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

FEEDING BOTTLES.

Small lots. 2-grs. lots. No. 61-inch Rubber Tube. 1.—Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks, White Fittings 3 —Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks, Black Fittings 25/6 29/gross. White glass 2/6 per gross extra. China tops 1/6 per gross extra. 64.—Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers, per 31/-White Fittings 66.—Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers, Black Fittings White Glass 3/- per gross extra. These prices include 1 doz. partitioned Wood Boxes. If Bottles are loose 1/6 per gross less. Supplied each Bottle in Cardboard Box at 5/- per gross extra.

Revised Price List (Illustrated), containing full particulars of above and many other kinds, sent on application to

No. 3 GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

HORN & SON

OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

SOMERSET CHAMBERS, 151 STRAND, LONDON

(NEXT TO SOMERSET HOUSE).
Guide to New Patent Law and Registration gratis.

ALM OF BETHESDA CURES

TENDER

Relieves Hot, Tender, Chafed, or Swollen Feet, softens Hard Blisters, renders the Feet pliant and elastic. Thousands of Testimonials. Retails at 1/1½ and 2/9 per bottle.

Wholesale Agents—Messrs, Butler & Orispe. Show-cards & literature supplied.

HAND-PICKED GUM ARABIG.

Wholesale and Export Druggists before buying elsewhere should apply to

FREDK. FINK &z CO.

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

MORISON'S

POWDERS, AND OINTMENT.

WHOLESALE-

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

BURNS EMBROCATI

The favourite rubbing for Athletes, Cyclists, and Sportsmen. 1/12, 2/9, and 4/6; 10/, 24/, and 40/- per dozen net.
Of all London Wholesale Houses, or direct from

H. BURN, 7 to 9 Gresham St., LONDON, E.C. 1 doz. 1/1½ sent carriage paid in United Ringdom for P.O. 10/.

A NOVEL IDEA. VERY PROFITABLE.

TOM BROOKS'S "SANOSCENT"

Is a Solid Perfumed Disinfecting Tablet, retaining its virtue for years. Exhales sweet, balmy odour. Eradicates Fleas and Moths. Each in a Japanese Basket. Retails 2d., or 4 baskets in outer for 6d. Trade 12s. gross, ½ gross Carriage paid. Sample 2 doz., Post Free, 2/-.

TOM BROOKS, CHEMIST, HORNSEY, LONDON, N.



VERY SIAM!

For all purposes and in all styles. Self-Inking Stamps, as Illustration, from 2 | each. Chemists' Prescription and Dating Stamp of all kinds, Brass Seais for Wax, Stenells. Dies, &c. Price and Pattern Sheets post free. J. BERKLEY, 8 LIVERY ST., BIRMINGHAM.

POWELL & BARSTOW

(LATE W. HURLSTONE & CO. ESTABLISHED 1830.)
Manufacturers, on the premises, to the Wholesale and Export Trade, of every
description of Elastic Gum,

SURCICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Catheters, Bongies, Æsophagus Tubes, Horse Catheters, Ferguson's Glass Speculums, Rectum Bougies, &c.,

58 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E. SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.

ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.

AUG. LEVERMORE & CO., 8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS

Are the safest and most effectual remedy advertised for

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL MUSCULAB PAINS.

GEORGE EADE, 72 GOSWELL RD., E.C.

Counter Bills and Show Cards on application.

BUSH'S

Please note Signature across
Registered Label—

Of all Wholesale Houses, or direct from Sole English Depôt, A. P. BUSH & CO., 1 Gresham Buildings, LONDON, E.C. Showcards, &c., on application.

£15 per ton, 17s. per cwt., 9s. per 56 lbs., in bags; 27s. for 36 2-lb. Tins; carriage paid within 200 miles.

WALTER GRAHAM & CO. PURVEYORS TO HER MAJESTY.

HEADLEY OIL MILLS, GREENWICH

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

SOL. IODI.

(DOWNES.)

This preparation is freely absorbed through the skin, and does not blister or colour it, and is recommended for any of the uses for which Iodine is usually employed.

Prepared by R. J. DUWNES, L.P.S.I.

Sole Wholesale Agents, BROOKS & CO., 138 Lower Baggot St., Dublin.

Kept in Stock in London by Messrs. HOOFER & CO., 7 Pall Mail East; Messrs.

ALLEN & HANBURYS, Vere Street; Messrs. COREYN & STACEY, New Bond Street;

and by Messrs. CLAY & ABRAHAM, Liverpool.

Wholesale Buyers should write for Terms and Samples of the Cheapest and Best

GUTTA PERCHA OR METALLIC

Which are Manufactured by J. J. LAKEMAN, Dentist, LEYTONSTONE. Maker of the MERMAID IMPRESSION COMPOSITION for Dentists' use, 3s. per lh., post free.

jacne 1 MORSTADT"

Are the most digestible, flexible, and elegant Cachets in the market, and are fast replacing all competitors. The Cachets are made to hold from 3 to 18½ grains Quinine or Salicylic Acid.

"MORSTADT" CACHET CLOSING APPARATUS, to easily, cleanly, and speedily close 12 Cachets at one operation, from 12s. to 30s.

SMALL APPARATUS, to fill and close 1 Cachet at a time, 2s. 6d. each.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 Lime St., London, E.C.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

ADVICE and FULL PARTICULARS FREE from

J. B. FLEURET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON.

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SILVERY WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL" TRADE MARK, TOOTH STOPPING



P. A. STEVENS, Surgeon-Dentist, SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER.

ial Terms to Wholesale Houses for Sheet or Sticks stamped with their own name, mple box of 3d sticks sent post free for 12 stamps. Price list and sample free,

Supplied in Original Bottles ready for Patient's use (stamped), to retail at 4/6 each; also in 1-lb. Bottles for Dispensing, by the Sole Manufacturers :-

> Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

from all injurious impurities. Purest in the World.

SEND FOR ANALYSIS AND TESTIMONIALS.

& CO., LD., CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, RAINHAM. ESSEX.

RAYBOULD'S FURNITURE

BRICHTENS FURNITURE WITH LITTLE LABOUR.

In Ties-1d., 7/- gross. Some Bottles-1d., 8/- gross; 3d., 2/- dozen; 6d., 4/- dozen; 1s., 7/- dozen. It is sure to please and increase your trade. Every Chemist should send for Sample order, 6 dozen assorted as required, Carriage Paid, P.O.O. or Cheque, payable to

FLESHER RAYBOULD, REFORM WORKS, DUDLEY.

And DESIGNS Registered in England and Abroad.

Charges Moderate. Reliable information and advice free. Searches made and reported. Fifteen years' experience. Address—

B. J. WILDBORE, Manager TRADE MARK UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION AGENCY. Chiswell House, 133-139 Finsbury Pavement, LONDON, E.C.

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FLEET STREET, E.C.

FIRST EXTRACT

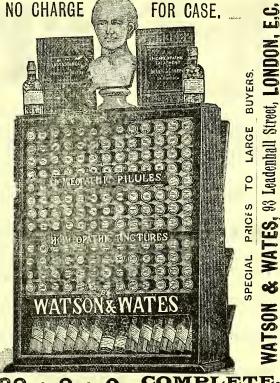
Absolutely pure. Nothing finer imported.

5/- per lb. c.i.f. Hull, London, or Liverbool, delivered as required up to June, 1893.

MARK LEWIG, 23 Old Corn Exchange. MANCHESTER, and in LIVERPOOL and LONDON.

DIRECT AGENT FOR LARGEST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

CHEMISTS ABEI ARTISTIC DESIGNS TOWNSENDS HIGH-CLASS SAMPLES. NI NI scription Ravelopes CHEMISTS LABELS



CONTENTS TO VALUE. RESENTED GRATIS with an opening order to amount.

Chemists' own selection of medicines may be made.

Pilules and Tinctures at 3s. 6d. doz. Or PRESENTED

SOLPORT BROS.

Telegrams—
"SOLPORT LONDON,"

66 Shaftesbury Street,

New North Road, LONDON, N.

Manufacturers for Wholesale and Export of

BATH & FLESH GLOVES, STRAPS, PADS, &c.

SPECIALITIES IN LOOFAH GOODS.

Buyers and Shippers should write for our full Illustrated Price List



"THE LEICESTER"
SPREAD & MARGINAL
PLASTERS.

POROUS PLASTERS, MUSTARD PLASTER, CORN PLASTERS, COURT PLASTER, ETC. BEST QUALITY. FRANCIS'

BRONCHIAL PROTECTOR.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Best Preventive and Cure of Bronchitis, Asthma Winter Cough, Tight Breathing, and all Throat Complaints. 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

MANUFACTURED BY

A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., LEICESTER.

BATTLEY & WATTS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS, CRIPPLEGATE, LONDON.

EXTRACTS & LIQUID EXTRACTS A SPECIALITY.

LISTS SENT POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS CARD.

PLEASE COMPARE PRICES.

TRADE MARK

THE INHALANT



"SPIRONE

TRADE MARK.

FOR THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF ALL

DISEASES THE LUNGS, WINDPIPE, NOSE & THROAT.

CLAIMS TO BE A

Specific for all Congestive and Inflammatory Conditions of the Respiratory Apparatus,

And will be found efficacious in

INFLUENZA, COUGHS AND COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

Inflammation and Congestion of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, Croup, Diphtheria, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Enlarged Tonsils, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Colds in the Head, Hay Fever, and all other Complaints of the Respiratory Organs.

None Genuine except such as bear the above Trade Mark "SPIRONE" and the Signature of the Inventor upon the Bottles, on the Label over the Cork, and on the Wrapper.

Retail Price, 4s. 6d. and 11s. per Bottle. Set of Apparatus for Administration, 15s.

PAMPHLETS AND SHOWCARDS FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE SPIRONE COMPANY, LIM., 285 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

GLASS BOTTLES.

TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUYERS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES of best quality, in White Flint or all the best and newest tints. VIALS.—White Flint or Coloured, in all shapes and sizes.

FEEDING BOTTLES.—Plain mouths or Screw Stoppers, in White or Green Flint. LIME CREAMS AND KALIS of all sizes. ESSENCE
BOTTLES of every description, Plain or Stoppered. MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES, in Actinic Green, Amber, Dark Blue, or White Flint.

TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BUYERS.

Having recently erected spacious Warehouses, we are enabled to give special attention to packing Goods for Export. Only experienced Packers employed.

E. A. HEARN & CO., WHOLESALE & EXPORT CLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS, LONDON, E.

R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.

THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE FOR VASELINE, POMADE, DRY POWDERS, ETC.

NOTICE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 11/6; 1½ oz., 12/-; 2 oz., 12/6; 3 oz., 14/9; 4 oz., 16/9 per gross.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

R. H. BARRETT.

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,

THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address-"FOREFRONT LONDON."

Write for revised Price List of Dispensing Bottles, &c.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

E. YOULDON,

EAST LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WAREHOUSE,

36, 38, & 40 Great Garden Street.

WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.

Registered Trade Mark.

BEST FLINT DISPENSING
BOTTLES, WHITE, BLUE, OR
GREEN TINT, AMBER
AND ALL OTHER
COLOURS.



Number 26866.

HAND MADE SHOP-ROUNDS.

OPAL, FLINT, AND
TURQUOISE BOXES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO PROPRIETARY
BOTTLES.

Owing to the steady and continuous increase in their business, and especially the enormous influx of trade they have experienced from Home and Colonial buyers during the last two or three years, the Proprietors of the above Brand of all shaped Dispensing and other Bottles have just completed an enlargement of their Works, which are now doubled in size, and capable of turning out very large quantities of Bottles at shortest notice.

The "W" Brand productions can be obtained only through Wholesale London Houser.

July 16, 1892

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All Orders received by post (with the exception of Articles having specially to be made) despatched the same day.

Wire and Telephone Orders receive immediate attention.

AYRTON & SAUNDERS,

LIVERPOOL.

Postal Address—
"AYRTON & SAUNDERS, LIVERPOOL."

Telephone Number — 423.

Telegraphic Address—
"SUNDRIES LIVERPOOL."

"CAVEAT EMPTOR."

The warning conveyed by this Latin quotation, "Let the Buyer beware," is a well-established principle of common law, and it seems to be a maxim which it would be well for the pharmacist to "paste in the top of his hat" or wherever else it might serve him as a caution against the sophistications that are the inevitable accompaniment of that form of competition among dealers and manufacturers which takes the form of "cheap goods." Whenever a manufacturer or a merchant finds that he cannot hold his own in an even-handed contest, he resorts to low prices as a means of carrying on the guerilla warfare which is the only form of competition he is able to wage against legitimate mercantile methods. But "the sinews of war" must be provided from some source, and so in order to retrieve the legitimate profit which they have thrown away the guerillas must reduce the cost of their products by adulterations, cheap materials, the omission of costly constituents from officinal or established formulas, and every other form of sophistication that the ingenuity born of desperate necessity can devise.

Where these conditions exist, "LET THE BUYER BEWARE."

That they exist at present in trade, no pharmacist who is importuned to buy "cheap goods" needs to be told. In no class of articles handled by druggists is sophistication more difficult to detect than in

PLASTERS AND SURGICAL DRESSINGS,

and the market is, therefore, flooded with inferior goods which the manufacturer can sell at any price the wholesale dealer is willing to pay, and which the wholesale dealer, if he belong to the Cheap John class, can sell at a little less than the price of standard goods, and perhaps make an extra profit out of the retailer. Such dealers become natural allies of the guerilla manufacturer.

AT SUCH TIMES, "LET THE BUYER BEWARE."

"The Best" is none too good in medicine and food, and the conscientious pharmacist cannot afford to hazard his reputation by buying articles the very price of which, as compared with those of established reputation, is sufficient evidence of inferiority. If, however, the difference in price leaves any doubt in the mind of the pharmacist or physician as to the difference in quality, let him make the most critical and exacting tests and be convinced.

In this connection we respectfully suggest to our retail friends that when ordering Belladonna Plasters and other goods in our line it is well, under the rule of "Caveat Emptor," to **SPECIFY SEABURY'S**, and, in addition to this precaution, refuse to take any other make represented as being "just as good and the same thing."

46 JEWIN STREET, SEABURY & JOHNSON 69 & 61 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

THE

CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION,

LIMITED.

COPY OF CIRCULAR.

Telegraphic Address—
"Beatrop London."

Curtain Road, London, E.C., 13th July, 1892.

Dear Sir,

Complaints have been received from Chemists throughout the United Kingdom that they have not been furnished with prospectuses of The Chemists' Association, Limited. An investigation has consequently been made into the accuracy of the Trade List used, and it has been discovered that an immense number of names are entirely omitted and others are inaccurately stated. For instance, in one town, out of 38 Chemists, 26 are omitted.

In the very nature of a movement for co-operation in buying, it is essential that the whole Trade should have the opportunity of participating.

Although a substantial part of the issue has already been subscribed, my directors have felt it their duty to reserve a number of Shares for Chemists who, by the unfortunate mistake above explained have been prevented from applying for membership before the 14th inst. An early communication is necessary to ensure an allotment.

On receipt of a postcard from you, I shall be pleased to forward a copy of the Prospectus and Form of Application, so as to remedy the omission,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN THOMPSON,

Secretary.